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# Chicago Tribune.


VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1864. NUMBER 122.


## Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1864.

### THE NEWS.

The military situation is fast assuming an aspect of the most exciting interest. Important events are near at hand, which cannot be long delayed. The rebel movements just now are the very extreme of desperation, and aimed at startling results to effect, if possible, the Northern elections. The dispatches are carefully reticent, and for a purpose which the war has taught our public not to question. Nor may we ourselves make use of all the advices that reach us, the publication of which would be prejudicial to the interests of the cause. It is enough to know that the approaching theater of great events is in Gen. Sherman's department. A rebel army, under Beauregard, has crossed the Tennessee river, and is pushing northward rapidly. What will be the first blow struck we shall soon know. The aim of the rebel leaders will be to secure for their operations a speedy and widespread [illegible] the effects they covet. It is the [illegible] Bragg, with a change in the [illegible], and loyal men will do well [illegible] Sherman and Thomas are in the place of Buell. Let our loyal men stand firm by the duty of the hour, the work that is to be done on Tuesday next; our army will attend to our enemies in the field. Without daring to hint or prognosticate as to Sherman's plans, we shall not injuriously [illegible] confidence by transmitting to our [illegible] Sherman's own expression in a late dispatch to a distinguished officer, based on full knowledge of Beauregard's movements. They are words of valiant cheer to which our whole people have a right—"DON'T BE UNEASY ABOUT ME. I AM ALL RIGHT." Loyal reader, the duty of the hour with you, is to do your share in the great battle on which the fate of this Republic hangs, on Tuesday next. God has given you a ballot to hurl at the heart of treason. Be firm, watchful, hopeful, but do your duty at the polls. So shall you aid in a defeat to the rebel cause which Beauregard can make no move to repair, and at which [illegible] can only gnash their teeth in hopeless rage.

The local committees did every thing in their power yesterday to provide every condition of success for the grand Union rally [illegible] the only elements that proved unfavorable were those for wise reasons placed above mortal control. It blew great guns yesterday, cold searching breezes out of Mackinac, as if nature was rehearsing, though inopportunely, for that other northern blast that is to blow on Tuesday next to the utter sweeping away of the hopes of the Copperheads and their allies. An out of door meeting yesterday was a watch on deck of a most [illegible] pattern, and the loyal crowds reserved themselves for better days, as far as the demonstration was concerned, not however, to deny the credit due to the large audiences that under the lee of the Court House and in Metropolitan Hall held fast to the doctrine and to their hate at the same time. It was less in numbers than was hoped for, but when evening set in a noble demonstration repaid the disappointment of the day, with a spectacle and pageant those who saw it will not soon forget, and this, too, while the rain was beginning to fall. There was, however, no possible drawback [illegible] the grand gatherings of last evening. A full account of the features of the day are prepared by the labors of our reporters.

The honored remains of the noble and [illegible] Ransom have been brought to this city [illegible] their last resting place among his cherished dead. It was his dying request that he be buried in Chicago. Our citizens appreciate the services and fame of the deceased, than whom none have fallen in the fore front of duty with a purer record. We can ill spare these, our patriot dead, but they are not lost to our cause [illegible] bands still beckon onward. Their example will fire their survivors. Their deeds will be a permanent bequest to posterity. [illegible] funeral will take place, with appropriate and imposing ceremonies, from [illegible] Hall on Sunday.

Our news from Missouri is brief but con[illegible] previous advices of the suc[illegible] close of the campaign.

The dispatches elsewhere from various [illegible] in this and adjoining States tell that [illegible] flood tide of loyalty is on the rise, and [illegible] sweep away all the devices of treason [illegible] rebellion when the people come to the [illegible] box.

[illegible] begun of the knaves detected [illegible] great outrage upon our soldiers in the [illegible] by forging their votes in a bad and dis[illegible] cause. Of course, they are overcome [illegible] at even pleading at the bar of [illegible] Military Commission, well knowing that [illegible] other jurisdiction that can harm [illegible].

[illegible] Springfield dispatch says that [illegible] Provost Marshal Wm. H. Randolph [illegible] shot and killed by a deserter and [illegible] of his copperhead brothers, at Blandensville, McDonough county, in this State, on [illegible] afternoon, while trying to arrest [illegible] deserter. The outrage was committed [illegible] in the public street of the village, [illegible] murderers escaped. Mr. Randolph [illegible] prominent citizen of McDonough [illegible] residing at Macomb. This is the [illegible] drafting officer that has been assassinated in this State, and yet it will no more [illegible] operations of the draft, than would the [illegible] of a petty constable put a stop to [illegible] for debt. These people and the laws [illegible] behind these processes and will maintain [illegible] and take [vengeance] on all who throw [illegible] in the way.

[illegible] elsewhere the first full and detailed [illegible] of the gallant exploit of Lieutenant Cushing, in the sinking of the rebel ram Albemarle. The noble fellow told his own [illegible] yesterday, but modestly and blushing [illegible] a school girl. Our blue jackets don't [illegible] back with bugs, swelling words when [illegible] do a good thing, and Lieutenant Cushing [illegible] to be left to himself in history. It [illegible] of a gallant and notable affair.

### THE CANADA RAIDS.

[illegible]

### GOV. YATES.

Foremost among laborious and effective workers in this campaign has been Governor Yates. With him it has been acts first, and speeches afterward. He has led off in making the history of Illinois in the war for the Union pre-eminently glorious. After such an administration of his executive duties as will secure him lasting honors, he has taken such part in the present political campaign as has proved to the people far and wide that he is ready to give a reason for the faith that is in him, and the key to his official acts, to wit: loyalty to the Union and to Freedom. We give entire, on an inside page of this issue, his eloquent and forcible speech at Bryan Hall last evening. It is one of his best efforts, and will be everywhere welcomed by our readers as a timely epitome of the doctrines and duties on which every good and true man should act and vote next Tuesday.

### THE WORKINGMAN'S FRIEND.

For some time past there has been a weekly paper published in Chicago, called the *Workingman's Advocate*. At the time when it was proposed by some of our citizens to nominate Charles Walker, Esq., as a candidate for Congress, some of Mr. Walker's friends called at the office of the *Workingman's Advocate* to secure its support for the proposed ticket. They were informed that *four thousand dollars* was the smallest sum that would do it. They concluded not to close with that liberal proposition.

The *Workingman's Advocate* has now come out for C. H. McCormick. The workingmen can perhaps draw an inference at this point, and if they can find out the number of subscribers which that sheet has, they can learn to a mathematical certainty the price at which each of their votes is to be knocked off to their "friend," McCormick.

### Gen. Logan in Command at McLeansboro.

When Gen. Logan made his speech at Mt. Vernon on Monday last, as our readers remember, he was assailed by a Copperhead armed with a revolver, and was obliged to defend himself with some convenient crockery that happened to be on the platform. On the following day he spoke at McLeansboro, and here he and his friends were attacked by a mob howling, and throwing brickbats at the Union procession. When they arrived at the stand provided for the speaking, Gen. Logan mounted the platform and informed the plug uglies that on the previous day he had been attacked while unarmed—that to day he and his friends were prepared for any kind of a muss, and that he would now take command of the Union men of Hamilton county on the ground, and settle the question at issue by fighting, if they liked that better than they did his speaking. Thereupon he came down from the platform, and took a position where the bricks had been falling thickest, and cocked his revolver. In another instant the howling had ceased, the brickbats disappeared, and all was serene. The meeting proceeded with the utmost quiet and decorum, and many "who came to scoff, remained to pray."

### Where are They?

Before, and for some days after, the October election, the organs of the negro-whippers in this city and Philadelphia insisted that the soldiers from the Keystone State were going to give large majorities for the McClellan tickets. The vote is in at last, and here is the footing:

| | |
|---|---|
| For Democratic candidates | 5,[illegible] |
| For Union candidates | 17,[illegible] |
| Union majority | 12,[illegible] |

This is to say, of every hundred votes given, seventy-seven were for the right side. The boys roll up splendid Union majorities from cartridge-boxes and ballot-boxes; but when it comes to dry-goods boxes we own up—Seymour's "friends" are too much for us.

### The Railroad Disaster in Indiana.

We have already given in our special dispatches, the main features and full list of casualties in the appalling railroad accident near Lafayette, Ind., on Monday last. The following from the Lafayette *Courier* supplies the details, unsurpassed in horror by those of any similar tragedy that has occurred for months past:

[illegible]

### IMPORTANT ORDER.

[illegible]

CANCER CURE.—[illegible]

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### FROM WASHINGTON—THE LATE ARMY VOTE FRAUDS.

Trial of the Parties Implicated—The Pleadings.

GENERAL AND MILITARY NEWS—THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Full Details of the Destruction of the Rebel Ram

Operations of the Pirate Tallahasse.

EXCITING FROM OGDENSBURG—A RAID THREATENED.

ARMED BANDS COLLECTING ACROSS THE BORDER.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN IN THE NORTHWEST.

The Monster Meeting at Adrian, Michigan.

THE GATHERINGS AT QUINCY AND KEOKUK.

Telling Letter from Senator Rice, of Minnesota.

### FROM SPRINGFIELD

The Draft in Illinois—General State Items.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Thursday, Nov. 3.

Capt. James, Deputy Provost Marshal of the first district, has made his final report, and his district is now clear of the draft, unless some drafted men may be found to have been deserters. The first district is the first to make a satisfactory final report. The seventh and thirteenth districts have also made final reports, but they have been sent back for correction. In the seventh a light supplementary draft has been ordered and the thirteenth district is not entirely closed up.

Wm. H. Randolph, Assistant Provost Marshal in the ninth district, was yesterday endeavoring to arrest a deserter in McDonough county, when he was attacked by a gang of Copperhead desperadoes and mortally wounded. This is the third Assistant Deputy Provost Marshal who has been shot in that district (Ross') within a week or ten days, viz: Mr. Phelps, Mr. Criss and Mr. Randolph.

A complement of soldiers has been ordered to the district by Col. Oakes, who, however, has no fears but that the draft will be effectually carried out there.

We had a heavy fall of snow here to-day, but the weather is so mild that it melts away rapidly.

The raids of Price, Forrest, and other rebel Generals in the West are doubtless partly intended to prevent Union soldiers from coming home to vote in Illinois and Indiana. This is the last stroke of electioneering the Copperheads are at present engaged in. The Copperheads, despairing of electing McClellan, are offering to trade him off for Jim Robinson in this State. The O. A. K. Society, whose special pet is Robinson, are active in this movement. In this way some of them have really hopes of electing Robinson over Oglesby. The latter they both hate and fear, besides they want to control at least one State in the North-west, as a nucleus for future operations. Union men all over the State should beware of being caught in this O. A. K. trap. With Oglesby defeated, our victory would be a barren one.

### FROM ST. PAUL.

The Campaign in Minnesota—A Letter from Senator Rice.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, MINN., Nov. 3.

Hon. H. M. Rice, late United States' Senator from this State, and one of the leading Democrats of the North-west, has written a letter in favor of Lincoln's re-election which is published in the Daily *Press* this morning. He says:

I think that in the long future when all others of Mr. Lincoln's acts shall be forgotten, his Emancipation Proclamation will adorn history's brightest page. I am opposed to Slavery for the reason that I am in favor of the largest Human Liberty, and I cannot understand why some of our fellow-citizens who came here that they might be free, can envy freedom to others. When those that commenced the war wish peace let them make it known. Then it will be time for patriots of the North to listen. I think it illy becomes those who took up arms to defend their homes, their country, yea, liberty, to make overtures to armed rebellion. I believe that by a vigorous prosecution of the war, peace will soon come. Our liberties will be secured forever and then prosperity will follow. Union with Slavery will be only a temporary chest and cannot last. Dissolution will bring ruin and anarchy and an endless effusion of blood and money.

This is the first day for registering of voters in this State. Heretofore Democrats have committed monstrous frauds in this city by false registration, but Union men are on the alert now and will see that no illegal votes are cast.

### FROM MADISON.

Political and Military Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, WIS., Thursday, Nov. 3.

There are over ten thousand men in camp here, including a large number of drafted men, the great majority of whom are Union men, and very anxious to vote. Efforts have been made to provide for their organization into companies so as to enable them to vote according to our laws, but authority can not be obtained from the War Department, nor will they be allowed furloughs.

The reports from all parts of the State are favorable to the Union cause. Our meetings everywhere are large and enthusiastic.

Letters to the *State Journal* state that the 19th regiment was engaged in Butler's last move north of the James River, and lost about two thirds of those engaged, including Lieut. Col. Strong, Capt. Sherill, and Adj't. Holley, severely wounded and prisoners, and also that the 36th was engaged south of Petersburg, losing four men wounded and eleven missing, and conducting themselves in such a manner as to win special commendation from Gen. Hancock, capturing a rebel flag and some 100 prisoners.

There is a large and enthusiastic meeting at the Capitol to-night, addressed by C. T. Williams, of Janesville; Lieut. Colonel Calkins, 3d cavalry; and Gen. Cutter, formerly of the Iron Brigade in the Potomac army.

### THE CAMPAIGN IN IOWA.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax's Speech at Keokuk.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

KEOKUK, Thursday, Nov. 4.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax spoke here last evening. He made a speech of great eloquence and power. Five thousand people were out to hear him. There was a grand torch-light procession and display of fireworks.

The soldiers in the hospital here, and our citizens, are awake and in earnest in their support of the Union ticket. A marked feature of the procession was "Mac's huge gunboat," the Galena, drawn upon a wagon. This feature, with the addition of a fine band, numerous transparencies, representation flags and banners, made the procession an imposing one. The demonstration last evening was the largest of the campaign. Old Lee is all right for the Union.

### FROM ADAMS COUNTY.

The Great Mass Meeting at Quincy Yesterday.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, Ill., Thursday, Nov. 3.

Despite the disagreeable storm of rain, hail and snow to-night, the large hall in the city was filled to the utmost limit of comfort with the loyal voters of Quincy, assembled to hear the eloquent and patriotic utterances of Hon. Schuyler Colfax. Even the ladies braved the wind and faced the frowning sky, inspired by their ardent devotion to the cause of country and Union.

Mr. Colfax spoke for upwards of two hours, interrupted only by frequent and tremendous [illegible] passages of pathos, beauty and eloquence. A more powerful, rousing and effective speech has not been delivered here during the campaign. It has done much to stir up the people of Quincy to the work that is before them. In view of the pending election, the citizens of old Adams are thoroughly aroused, and will give a good account of themselves on next Tuesday.

The demonstration to-night is sufficient to show that we are in earnest.

### THE CAMPAIGN IN MICHIGAN.

Immense Rally for the Union at Adrian—Hon. S. P. Chase's Speech Yesterday.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ADRIAN, Mich., Thursday, Nov. 3.

The Union mass meeting, held here to-day, was large and enthusiastic. The procession was a marked feature of the occasion. When combined, it was one hour and fifty-eight minutes in passing a given point.

Hon. S. P. Chase addressed the people for one hour in a speech of great fervor and eloquence, which is commended for its support of the Administration and a vigorous prosecution of the war for freedom.

Gov. Blair, Hon. Wm. A. Howard, and Col. Stoughton, also made telling speeches.

All agree in putting the Union majority in Michigan at 30,000. The torchlight procession and balloons, at night, added much interest as a finale. Mr. Chase is considerably fatigued from traveling and speaking, but will gratify his numerous friends by filling his appointments in Chicago, arriving at 12:30 p. m. Let him have such a welcome as Chicago knows so well how to give her favorites. He must leave at 9 p. m. for St. Louis.

ANOTHER REPORT.

EXPOSITOR OFFICE, ADRIAN, Nov. 3.

The mass meeting which took place here to-day could not have numbered less than ten thousand. The procession was from six to eight miles long, and contained a large number of four, six, and eight horse teams, and one of twenty-two horses. Flags, mottoes, and caricatures abounded, and a Quaker gun was paraded. It exceeded the Republican demonstration of 1860.

In the evening an illumination of buildings, fire-works, and a torch light procession closed the day's demonstration.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

The Soldiers' Election Swindlers—The Arraignment of the Prisoners—Pleas of Counsel.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 3.—The trial of Col. North, the New York State Agent, and Levi Cohen, and M. M. Jones, commenced to-day, before the United States Military Commission, of which Gen. Doubleday is President, and Col. Foster is Judge Advocate.

Messrs. R. H. Gillette and J. D. McPherson appeared as counsel for the prisoners. The above named prisoners, together with Reeves and Schoeld, are charged with conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline and of fraud toward the New York State Electors, in that they forged the names of officers and soldiers to what purported to be ballots of said soldiers, to be used at the election to be held on Nov. 8th.

They are also charged with falsely and fraudulently issuing divers and sundry blanks which purported to be signed by officers and soldiers in the military service of the United States, authorizing certain parties to cast their votes at the ensuing State and national election, with intent to defraud the true elector of his rights. Mr. Miller, one of the counsel for the prisoners [illegible]

THE PLEA OF DEFENDANTS.

First—The jurisdiction of the Court arguing that the Court has no jurisdiction over the parties.

Second—Over the subject matter.

Third—That the matter was not within the jurisdiction of the military Government.

Fourth—That it was a subject over which the National Government had [illegible].

Fifth—That there was no law of the Federal Government authorizing the jurisdiction of a Military Court for the trial of any one not in the service of the United States.

Mr. Gillett argued that the Federal Government had not in any way or manner authorized the trial of persons by a Federal court for crimes committed against the laws of any State or States. [illegible]

[illegible]

At the conclusion of Col. Foster's remarks, the court adjourned, at Mr. Gillette's request, till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Nov. 3.—The *Commercial's* dispatch from Washington says: Col. Murphy, of the 7th New York Artillery, was arrested, and committed to the Old Capitol to-day.

NEW YORK, November 3.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: "The sentence of Ferry and Donohue is not yet approved by the President."

### THE LATE NAVAL EXPLOIT.

The Destruction of the Rebel Ram Albemarle—Thrilling Details of the Achievement.

NEW YORK, Thursday, November 3.—The Hampton Roads correspondent of the *Herald* gives the following account of the destruction of the rebel ram Albemarle:

"Along the dock to where the Albemarle was tied were a large number of soldiers, evidently stationed there to guard against a landing of our force after a surprise, and in front of their lines blazed a number of camp fires. [illegible] Cushing discovered the pen of logs [illegible] which surrounded the ram on the [illegible], to guard against the approach of [illegible] [illegible]

### THE BORDER RAIDS.

Excitement at Ogdensburg Yesterday—All the Exposed Points Arming.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Thursday, Nov. 3, 5 p. m.—Large numbers of armed men are on the islands above, and many strangers are in town. All day a raid on this place has been supposed imminent. Business is suspended. Everybody is arming, and an armed tug has been sent to reconnoitre. Three men have been arrested for firing in the streets. Men and arms have been sent for.

LATER.

OGDENSBURG, Thursday, Nov. 3, 8 p. m.—The propeller which arrived to day reported an organized rebel force occupying Wells and Maple Leaf Islands, eighteen miles above this city. She also reported armed men on the islands below. A number of strangers have been in town during the day, a majority of whom disappeared at dusk in the direction of the islands. Five men arrested refused to give an account of themselves. They were armed with revolvers. A tug boat passed down this afternoon hugging the American shore, with about forty men on board. A force was sent to reconnoiter in the direction of the islands. Our citizens are forming, and companies are stationed at the railroad depots, etc. Flour, grain, etc. is being sent away. Extensive preparations for defense are being made.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Nov. 3.—The *Commercial's* Washington dispatch says the information of the plots to destroy Northern cities comes to the State Department from official sources in the provinces. The authorities of the various cities exposed have made ample preparations against the raids. Commanders of Federal troops have instructions to follow [illegible] and say if pursuit is made in Canada it will be overlooked by the Canadians.

### FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Exchange of Prisoners—Wounded Soldiers.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday Nov. 3.—The fleet of truce steamers left this morning for Aiken's Landing, for the purpose of completing arrangements for the exchange of prisoners of war via Savannah, Ga.

About eight hundred soldiers, wounded in Thursday's fight, have arrived at Hampton and Portsmouth hospitals. Among them are Lieutenant W. S. [illegible], 10th Wisconsin, and Captain P. H. Davis, of General Foster's staff. The following are the names of those who died in the hospitals, or were brought there dead since the last report: Captain Thomas Ward, 5th Ohio; W. L. Havalt 60th Ohio; Daniel Syrder, 30th Ohio;

### THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Guerilla Outrages and Murders.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 3.—The *Journal* says: A gang of guerillas made a raid on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad yesterday, striking it at Cave City. Several negro soldiers were captured and killed. The scoundrels, after the perpetration of this outrage, retreated from the road in great haste.

### The War in Louisiana.

NEW YORK, Thursday, November 3.—The steamer Monterey, from New Orleans 29th, has arrived. A letter from Gen. Ulman's department, dated Morganzia, 21st, states that the rebel agent of exchange had communicated with Gen. Lawler, stating that a large number of prisoners intended for exchange were on board the steamers, which, on account of low water, were ashore. He proposed landing and marching them down to be exchanged for the same number of rebels, to be sent up from New Orleans. The exchange will be effected at the mouth of Red River. The rebel officer also informed Gen Lawler that a Capt. Lee, of Quantrell's guerillas, with 100 desperadoes dressed in Union uniforms, were just beyond the Atchafalaya river, and the rebel Gen. Smith had sent word to his Colonel commanding that district not to recognize them nor permit them to cross. If they succeeded in finally crossing, the Union forces were not to consider them as Confederate soldiers. Gen. Lawler will probably finish them at the first opportunity. All was quiet at Forts Gaines and Morgan.

### The War in Missouri

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 3.—Lieut Col Cox, of the 33d enrolled militia, confirms the killing of Bill Anderson, in a fight near Albany, Ray county, on the 27th ult. The following special order, found on Anderson's body, has been sent to Gen. Craig, commanding at St. Joseph, by Isaac H. Sturgeon, President of the North Missouri Railroad.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSOURI,
BOONVILLE, Oct. 11, 1864.

Special Order.]

Capt. Anderson, with his command, will at once proceed to the north side of the Missouri river, and permanently destroy the North Missouri Railroad, going as far east as practicable. He will report his operations at least every ten days.

By order of Maj. Gen. Price.

MCLEAN, Col. and A. A. G.

Lincoln, about fifteen miles from Fort Scott, was burned by Price in his retreat, and a large amount of hay was destroyed. A number of stage horses belonging to Mr. Sanderson, were also carried off.

### The Overland Stage Route.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Thursday, Nov. 3.—The Santa Fe mail coach arrived at Kansas City on Friday last, with a full load of passengers. The conductor reports all quiet along the entire route, and Government trains are rapidly arriving at the different forts in the Territory. The present peaceful state of the several Indian tribes promises to continue during the winter.

### The St. Albans Raiders

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Nov. 3.—"An application was made before the Judges yesterday for a writ of *habeas corpus* for thirteen of the St. Albans raiders. The application was decided as illegal, as the case was not out the hands of the magistrates, and no final commitment had yet been made. The public examination of witnesses in this case begins to-day."

### From The South.

WASHINGTON, Thursday Nov. 3.—"The Richmond *Examiner* of the 1st says General Duffield reached Richmond on the 30th, and was committed to the Libby Prison. The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 31st says Lomax has whipped Sheridan's cavalry in two engagements, and captured three pieces of artillery."

### The Pirate Tallahassee.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 3.—A rumor has been brought here by pilots that the pirate Tallahassee came into the Delaware breakwater this morning and destroyed several vessels at anchor there. No confirmation has yet been received. Telegraphic communication has not been extended there.

### EPISCOPAL MEETING

Formation of a Church Guild for Chicago.

A meeting was held at the Lecture Room of Trinity Church, on Thursday evening, composed of the Bishop, clergy and lay communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Chicago, for the purpose of organizing an association for more effective Church work in this city. The attendance was not very large. Bishop Whitehouse took the Chair and invoked the Divine Presence. The Bishop stated that previous meetings of the clergy and a few of the laity had been held for the purpose of initiating and perfecting the proposed organization. The design embraced a Guild [illegible]

[illegible] they propose to find a place for every devout member of the church, from the brother able to give largely of his substance and time to the work, to the one so engaged as to give little but fair counsel, prayer, and enjoy the use of the Common Hall, Library, &c.

CONSTITUTION.

The Bishop presented the following constitution for the Association.

This Association shall be called "THE CHURCH GUILD OF CHICAGO."

Its objects are the following:

I. To assist the clergy in maintaining and diffusing the Church of Christ, in its creed, discipline, worship, and charity: in all pertaining to the general work of the church in the city of Chicago, and the special work of the parish.

II. To revive and maintain the religious observance of the worship and offices of the church, by seeking those deprived of, or neglecting its, privileges; to provide enlarged accommodations for public worship, and increase the number of parishes, chapels or schools in the destitute parts of the city; to promote the regular attendance on Divine Worship; [illegible]

III. To assist the clergy in their parochial work, without encroaching on their special duties, and to extend their spiritual influence by personal exertions, and through such agencies as the objects of the parish.

IV. To encourage the practice of Piety, Virtue and Charity; seek the ignorant; assist the weak, succor the distressed; console the afflicted; relieve the poor; comfort the sick, and help to bury the dead.

V. To promote Christian Unity, and by Lectures, the circulation of Books and Tracts, and other auxiliary means, endeavor to widen and to extend a sound knowledge of the Christian Faith; of the Constitution and history of the Visible Church and of the position of Christians in primitive times.

VI. To found, as soon as practicable, and maintain a Church Hall, with Reading Room, Library, and other appliances as may be deemed expedient, for the use of members and others of our churches, especially the young, as a place of religious knowledge, social improvement, Christian work and church fellowship.

VII. To promote and effect the creation and endowment of a CHURCH HOSPITAL, a HOME FOR ORPHANS, for AGED and DESTITUTE PERSONS, and such other institutions, under the authority and charge of the church, as may conduce, by the Divine blessing, to mitigate suffering, protect the exposed, and train "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord."

VIII. The members of this "CHURCH GUILD" in each parish shall be known and recognized as the "CHAPTER" of the same, bearing its distinctive parochial name. Under the rector, the "Chapter" shall endeavor to advance and carry on the work of the Guild in such Parochial Association as may be formed for church work; within the special district of the city assigned by that parish; and the "Chapter" shall be representative of the same in the Church Guild.

IX. With these principles for its constitution, the Guild shall conduct its business by such rules and regulations as may be from time to time framed and adopted.

The Bishop then stated that the above Constitution had been formed and adopted by a small meeting of the clergy and laity, and this meeting had been called to give it a more popular endorsement and to consider under the provisions.

[illegible]

It was stated by the Bishop that this Guild would be local in its character, although eventually the relation might be extended to the counties, or separate ones organized at different points, to be in a measure co-operative with this.

The gentlemen present gave in their names as members.

A committee, on motion, was appointed, consisting of three clergymen and four laymen, to prepare by-laws to govern the Church Guild, the committee to report at the next meeting. The following gentlemen constitute the committee: Rev. G. D. Cummins, D. D., of Trinity; Rev. R. H. Clarkson, D. D., of St. James; Rev. Thomas H. Smith, Judge Otis, and Mr. Hathaway.

The meeting then adjourned to meet next Thursday evening at the same place.


## New Advertisements.

'TIS THE VOICE OF THE [illegible]
HINE'S Photographic Gallery, [illegible] CLARK STREET, Opposite Court House.
MUSIC. "The Soldier's Pride," or, The Dear Old Flag. A new Song and Chorus [illegible]
I HAVE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR Ten or Twelve Good Boarding Horses, At STABLE No. 161 KINZIE STREET, formerly occupied by John Howes. GEO. C. HALL.
TO PROPERTY OWNERS ON WEST LAKE OR RANDOLPH STREETS. [illegible] SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent.
CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the name and style of J. M. SPAFFORD & CO., For the purpose of doing a Packing and Produce Business. [illegible]
EASTERN STOVE STORE. BANGS BROS., 82 Monroe Street, Have just opened a large and well selected stock of EASTERN Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves, BOTH FOR WOOD AND COAL. [illegible]
COAL SIFTER. [illegible]
GEO. W. PHILLIPS, Jr., & CO., PROVISION AND PRODUCE BROKERS, office, 5 Tyler's Block, Lasalle street, [illegible]
VETERINARY SURGERY. To the Owners of Horses and the Public generally. Dr. J. MCDONNELL [illegible] Mr. Reynolds' Livery Stable, [illegible]
NEW MUSIC. "UNFURL THE GLORIOUS BANNER." [illegible]
TOBACCO! TOBACCO! WE [illegible] WESTERN TOBACCO, [illegible]
MOST DESIRABLE BUILDING Lot for sale low. [illegible]
WINTER ARRANGEMENT [illegible] JACOB FORSYTH, Agent, [illegible]
HEATING FURNACES [illegible]
SHIRTS, SHIRTS.—[illegible] MADE TO ORDER. [illegible]

## New Advertisements.

NEW MUSIC STORE.
LYON & HEALY,
Music Publishers, Importers and Dealers in Sheet Music, Musical Works and Musical Merchandise of every description.
NORTHWESTERN AGENCY AND WHOLESALE DEPOT FOR THE MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS OF OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston,
Their publications FURNISHED TO THE TRADE WITHOUT ANY ADVANCE WHATEVER ON THE NET BOSTON PRICES.
In addition to the catalogue of the above house, we keep on hand THE ISSUES OF ALL THE AMERICAN MUSIC PUBLISHERS, [illegible]
Foreign Music and Musical Works. [illegible]
Music for Teachers, Seminaries and others at a distance.
OUR STOCK OF Musical Instruments and Strings [illegible]
Musical Instruments for Bands and Orchestras, [illegible] GILMORE, GRAVES & CO.'S Celebrated Rotary Valve Instruments [illegible]
MELODEONS HARMONIUMS AND COTTAGE ORGANS. [illegible] J. Estey, Carhart, Needham & Co., Jewett & Goodman, and L. Spang, [illegible]
PIANOS. [illegible]
Steinway & Sons, Hazleton Bros., Geo. Steck & Co., Briggs Patent Piano Co., Haines Bros., Marshall & Traver. [illegible]
LYON & HEALY, Southwest Corner of Clark and Washington Streets, Chicago.
Great Piano Opening. [illegible]
STEINWAY'S, [illegible] IN QUALITY, EVERY TASTE, AND IN PRICE, EVERY PURSE. [illegible]
TO DEALERS [illegible]
GENERAL AGENCIES For the Entire Northwest, [illegible] SMITH & NIXON.
DOGS LOST. Two Black and White Spotted Coach Pups. [illegible]
STORE TO RENT. [illegible] JOHN B. WALSH.
Engine and Boilers. [illegible]
TWO VERY COMFORTABLE HOMELIKE RESIDENCES. [illegible]
"Patriotism of Illinois." BY T. M. EDDY, D. D., Editor Northwestern Christian Advocate. [illegible] Dead and Wounded [illegible] AGENTS WANTED [illegible]
SHINGLES.—A. Hitchcock's Depot [illegible]
SALT! SALT! [illegible]

## New Advertisements.

THE TAFT FARM Petroleum Co. OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. Office, 61 Cedar street, New York. Capital, $3,000,000. 30,000 shares. Par value $100 each.
TRUSTEES: [illegible] WILLARD PARKER, M. D., New York. [illegible] JAMES WADSWORTH, New York.
[illegible]
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO. 61 Cedar Street, New York.

ROSS & FOSTER. IMPORTATION NOW IN STORE OF LADIES', GENT'S, Boy's and Misses' Under Shirts, Drawers, GLOVES AND HOSIERY, CONSISTING OF Angola, Merino, Cashmere, Silk, Shaker, Flannel and Knitted Do, In every size, color and quality. [illegible] DEFYING COMPETION. OUR IMPORTATION OF Ladies', Gent's and Young Mens' KID GLOVES, [illegible] DRY GOODS Of every description arriving daily. NEW STORE, 105 Lake Street.
CLOTHING! OF All Qualities and all Styles! OF SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP AND FINISH AT PRICES 20 PER CENT. LOWER Than they can be replaced at this time. OUR STOCK OF FASHIONABLE AND WELL MADE CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR MEN, YOUTHS' AND BOY'S Is FULL AND COMPLETE, embracing ALL QUALITIES, from the FINEST IMPORTED Beavers, Cloths and Cassimeres DOWN TO MEDIUM AND LOW PRICE GOODS! Our ample facilities render us able to COMPETE with any house EAST or WEST on GOOD DURABLE CLOTHING! And such goods we WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD IN THIS MARKET. DE GRAFF & POOLE, Cor. State and Randolph Sts.
FURS, HATS AND CAPS! LASAK & MORRIS, 107 Randolph Street, Chicago. [illegible] Ladies', Gents' and Children's FURS, Buffalo Skins, Fur Goods of every description. [illegible] HATS AND CAPS, [illegible] SIGN OF THE POLAR BEAR, [illegible]
H. O. ARMOUR & CO., [illegible] Commission Merchants, 227 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO. [illegible] Provisions. [illegible]
MACHINERY FOR GRAIN WAREHOUSE FOR SALE. [illegible]

## New Advertisements.

PAPER HANGINGS, PAPER HANGINGS, PAPER HANGINGS. GREAT BARGAINS TO CLOSE FALL STOCK. [illegible] E. G. L. FAXON, 70 LAKE STREET.
BEDDINGS. [illegible] Mattresses, Comforters, Blankets, Feather Beds, &c. AT OLD RATES. CALL AND EXAMINE. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 LAKE STREET.
WINDOW SHADES. A great variety of new styles at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. FAXON, 70 Lake Street.
PAPER HANGINGS, Decorations, BORDERS AND WINDOW SHADES. New Styles and Low Prices. McGRATH & COLLINGBOURNE, 76 Randolph Street.
THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS In the market, are manufactured by C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Nos. 4, 6 & 8 Lake Street, OPPOSITE THE ADAMS HOUSE, CHICAGO. [illegible] ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF Boot Moccasins and Shoe Packs for Lumbermen.
SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS Constantly on Hand and Made to Order. We at all times have on hand the LARGEST STOCK IN THE WEST, [illegible] GILBERT HUBBARD & CO. [illegible]
THE TRAVELERS' INSURANCE CO. 246 Main Street, Hartford, CAPITAL .......... $[illegible] [illegible] ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. [illegible] FIVE DOLLARS, [illegible] FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, [illegible] TEN DOLLARS PREMIUM, [illegible] TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PREMIUM, [illegible] MOORE & STEARNS Agents, Cor. Lake and Lasalle-sts., CHICAGO.
REMOVAL. DAY, ALLEN & CO., Have removed to their new and spacious Store, 34 & 36 RANDOLPH ST., on the corner of Wabash avenue, where, with increased facilities for business, they will be happy to see all their old friends and as many new ones as will favor them with a call.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE R. R. LINE. CHANGE OF TIME. ON AND AFTER Sunday, Oct. 30th, 1864, [illegible]
BANKING HOUSE OF Preston, Willard & Kean, 47 South Clark st., Chicago [illegible] NO. 1 TO 47 SOUTH CLARK ST., [illegible] Banking and Brokerage Business. [illegible] Government Stocks and Bonds. [illegible]
SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS! [illegible] VERY BEST SHIRTS [illegible] 50 CLARK STREET, [illegible]
Wrought Iron Pipe [illegible]

# Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1864.


## AFTER THE ELECTION.

If we suppose General McClellan elected President of the United States on Tuesday next, what would be the immediate results? President Lincoln would of course take the decision of the people to be a verdict against the further prosecution of the war. The only text-book in which he could find the written interpretation of the people's vote would be the Chicago Platform. Opening that document he would read that the war has been a failure, and that "immediate steps should be taken for a cessation of hostilities." During the four months that he should remain in power he could not, of course, put down the rebellion; because, if his force were otherwise sufficient, the success of the Democratic party would inspire Jeff Davis and his army with such hope and zeal as they have never before known. They would believe that only one hundred and twenty days were standing between themselves and the accomplishment of their purposes, and they would fight under the tremendous impulse of that idea. Our own army on the other hand would regard the war virtually ended by a surrender to the enemy, and would see very little cause for special exertion in the interim. Under such circumstances Mr. Lincoln could only hope to maintain, as nearly as possible, the status quo. He could not be so false to his oath as to take any steps of his own toward a cessation of hostilities, which would be merely taking the preliminary steps to disunion. He would maintain his integrity, and preserve the ground already gained, but he could not go forward.

At Gen. McClellan's inauguration there would of course be a great gathering of his party friends—another Chicago Convention in fact. Each man would come with the party platform in his pocket, and all the war flummary of the campaign would be forgotten like so much wadding left on the field of battle after the victory is won. There would be a sudden return to first principles—a general consultation of the party compass to find out where they were. Vallandigham would be on hand to expound the second resolution, which he drew. The first thing in the programme would be to take steps for an immediate cessation of hostilities. This would be perfectly easy. The rebels would like nothing better, because they would thus be spared the necessity of emancipating their slaves. An armistice having been declared, the next step would be to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy. "But," says some simple-minded War Democrat, "we never agreed to do that." No, but you agreed to quit fighting, and after you have actually ceased, how are you going to begin again? It takes two to make a bargain. Jeff Davis and his whole government and army demand the recognition of the Confederacy as the preliminary step to any negotiations. By a cessation of hostilities we shall have abandoned our whole vantage ground, demoralized our own armies, inspired those of the enemy, furnished an excuse to foreign governments to recognize the Confederacy, given the rebels time to breathe and recuperate, and in short we shall have thrown away the whole contest, which means that we shall have thrown away the Union. *Hostilities once ceased will never be resumed, except as between two independent nations.*

The loyal soldier in the field may well ask, What is the use of fighting after we have once offered to compromise with armed traitors? The loyal citizen may well ask, What is there left to contend for, when we have admitted the right of a minority to rebel after an election which has not gone according to their taste? Absolutely nothing! We cannot consent to a dissolution of the Union, but we do know that a dissolution of the Union cannot be averted by human agencies after we shall have taken the first step marked out in the Chicago platform. Those who adopted the Chicago platform made no provision for a resumption of hostilities in case the cessation of hostilities should not have the effect of restoring the Union, indicating clearly enough that they had no intention of recommencing the war under any circumstances. If McClellan be elected they will be the dominant faction, and others may as well whistle against the tempest as to call for a renewal of the war when an armistice has become an accomplished fact. What with rebels in front, Copperheads in power, cowards and mammon worshipers in the rear, a discouraged army and a demoralized people, can any one doubt that the end of the Union is at hand, and that the right of secession must be allowed full swing, to disintegrate and melt away the few remaining vestiges of the American name?

## JEFF. DAVIS FIGHTING FOR "NEGRO EQUALITY."

Jeff. Davis and his organs tell us that two-thirds of the rebel army have already declared, in the most effective way, viz., by desertion, their determination not to sustain the sinking fortunes of the rebellion. This is a better test than any vote that could be taken on the question whether the Southern people prefer the rebellion to the Union. Jeff. Davis has carried on his crime thus far, with a high hand, and he is getting to the end of his tether. With two-thirds of his army in the mountains, ready to face the troops he may send to arrest them, who will have the assurance to declare that even Jeff. Davis' army is for the rebellion? He is now about to seize every able-bodied slave within his reach, give him sixty acres of land and his freedom, and put him into the army. This policy, like an explosive shell, will scatter its dangers in various directions.

1. It will occasion a general stampede of all the slaves who can possibly reach our lines, or who can get into the ranks of the armies of rebel deserters now defying Jeff. Davis in the heart of the Confederacy. The slaves have heretofore been exempted from the burdens of war, to an extent that for the time made their condition, physically, even more enviable than that of their masters. They have been better treated, better fed, and better clothed than ever before, as an inducement to remain with their masters, in spite of the allurements of freedom held out to them. It has required no small share of Roman virtue and love of liberty, on the part of the slave, to induce him to leave his unusually comfortable home, and his unusually kind masters, for a freedom which meant little more than the privilege of entering the military service. But now this is reversed. The slave must fight for Jeff. Davis or run away, and either fight or work, as he chooses, for us. If he stays, he has the promise of freedom; if he skedaddles to our lines, he has the freedom itself, already given him. If he stays, he must fight for nothing. If he runs away he can either work for high wages, or fight with a pay made high by bounties. Jeff. Davis promises him fifty acres of land, which he does not own, at the end of his enlistment. We pay him the cash with which he can buy his land, and locate his wife and children upon it before he goes.

Jeff. Davis is about to act, therefore, as Mr. Lincoln's Provost Marshal, to carry into practical effect the emancipation proclamation, by driving the slaves into our lines. The only difficulty in the emancipation proclamation was that it sought to act on those beyond our reach. It was compared to the mythical "Pope's Bull against the Comet." If, in spite of the fact that the slaves were physically speaking, so much better off with their masters than in our lines, the emancipation proclamation has freed over a million of slaves, what may be expected when Jeff. Davis employs the terrors of a conscription and the force of his army to drive his slaves into our ranks?

2. Another effect of the new rebel policy will be to destroy, both South and North, the fundamental prejudice—it cannot be called a principle—of so-called "Democracy." This has been that the negro has no right to freedom, wages, marriage, or any other protection or equality before the law. If Jeff. Davis carries out his proposed policy, his army will soon be *two-thirds black*, and every black man in it will be a freeman and a landholder. If fighting continues, some among his black soldiers will soon inevitably develop the higher qualities of soldiers, and must, to insure success, be promoted. If the war is long, companies, regiments, and finally corps, will probably be commanded by black officers. While this has been going on in the army, free blacks who have left the service, and the remaining black population, who must inevitably be freed, will receive the rights of citizenship, will be elevated to office, will begin to *Africanize the Confederacy*. Of course we are considering what must be the result to the "rebels" in their best estate, i. e. if their rebellion succeeds through the aid of their black population.

Jeff. Davis, in adopting this policy, has severed the last tie that bound to him the Northern "Democracy," so called. They already see, as plainly as we have traced, that Jeff. Davis and his rebels have become the practical champions not only of abolition, but of negro equality in its worst form. So long as the South was bound to the North, and the negro race so largely in the minority, the negroes might have been freed without giving them the right to vote or to hold office. But in a Southern Confederacy, in which the negroes [illegible] many of the states outnumber the whites, they could not be [illegible] and education, especially [illegible] without the privilege of [illegible] the whites

residing therein must either be content to look upon negroes as their equals, and often, by virtue of their official stations, their superiors, or must remove into the North. On the contrary, as citizenship and office-holding would probably continue in the Northern States to be monopolized by the whites as the ascendant race, the blacks of Northern and border States would find larger privileges and a more congenial home in the "Confederacy." With a combined emigration of whites out of, and of blacks into, the Confederacy, the whole complexion of the former would become Caucasian and of the latter African. If the Confederacy is ever to be a distinct nationality, therefore, it must be a black one. It may be said that these results require too much time for their accomplishment, and that the whole difficulty must be closed up and peace attained by some shorter route. We humbly trust it may. We trust the "Democratic" party, now that they see that slavery must be abolished in either event, and that Jeff. Davis is as ready to abolish it from military necessity, in order to destroy the Union, as Mr. Lincoln is to destroy it in order to save the Union, will put their shoulders to the wheel and aid Mr. Lincoln in crushing out the rebellion before Davis shall have mustered into the field that army of blacks, behind whom rises in prophetic vision a BLACK REPUBLIC, from the Dismal Swamp to the Gulf of Mexico.

## A SPECIMEN OF COPPERHEAD LYING.

The most ingenious specimen of campaign lying on record is the following from the N. Y. *World*:

"When the *Tribune* is open and candid in political warfare, we would like mark the day with a white stone. Let us erect its monument out of its own types:—*World*.

"What loyal American has yet forgotten to honor the memory of iron-hearted Phil Kearney? Of McClellan's retreat from Malvern Hill, thus said Gen. Kearney said:

"'I, Phil Kearney, an old soldier, enter my solemn protest against this order for retreat. We ought, instead of retreating, to follow up the enemy and take Richmond. And in full view of the responsibility of such declaration, I say to you all, such an order can only be prompted by cowardice or treason.' Said it on the battle-field, at the moment, said it as a soldier; said it when he felt in his soul that his life had been risked, and thousands of lives had been sacrificed for nothing, because of that fatal order of retreat. Remember it, Americans!"—*Tribune*.

"Remember it, Americans, indeed! And, remember, too, in spite of what burning protests from General McClellan President Lincoln insisted on the execution of that order, 'prompted by cowardice or treason.' Said the brave McClellan, his base secure upon the James, and anxious to follow up the enemy and take Richmond:

"'I am convinced that the order to withdraw this army to Aquia Creek will prove disastrous to our cause.

"'*I fear it will be a fatal blow.*'

"'I do now what I never did in my life before. I entreat that this order may be rescinded.'

"How fatal the blow was, let Pope's campaign, where the 'impetuous Kearney' himself fell, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, answer. What loyal American will vote for the re-election of a man of whom the *Tribune* itself admits, and the heroic Kearney sternly said, that he issued an order which could 'only be prompted by cowardice or treason?'—*World*.

Every reader of the *World* knows that the order from Gen. McClellan to Sumner to retreat from victorious Malvern Hill to Harrison's Landing was wholly distinct from the order of the President to McClellan to withdraw from Harrison's Landing to Aquia Creek in order to prevent the overwhelming of Pope and the capture of the capital. Yet the *World* pronounces them the same order. The President's order to McClellan to proceed from Harrison's Landing to Aquia Creek the enemy having gone there before him was in reality an order to advance upon the enemy. This accounts for McClellan's reluctance to obey it. He was always ready to proceed to the rear except when the enemy was in his rear. Then he was anxious to hole his swamp camp at Harrison's Landing while the enemy should capture Washington. Kearney never said, as the lying editor of the *World* represents him as saying, that the order to withdraw from Harrison's Landing to Aquia Creek could only be prompted by cowardice or treason. On the contrary he took part in that movement heartily—he was one of the first to come to the aid of Pope, and his loss is due to the fact that McClellan and Fitz John Porter treacherously agreed to "to leave Pope to get out of the scrape as he could." We put it to every honest "democrat" whether ballot stuffing is not quite as respectable a kind of fraud as such falsehoods as the above.

## Seymour Admits the Frauds.

Gov. Seymour spoke at Penn Yan, N. Y., last Friday afternoon. An instant conviction of him, on a charge of complicity with the frauds upon the votes of the soldiers of the State of New York, could be got anywhere in the world upon the flippant and jeering admission which he made of this gigantic iniquity. He said: "I understand the Government has arrested some persons in Washington on the charge of illegally altering the Soldiers' votes. It ill becomes a Government which has sent soldiers by entire regiments to vote in Indiana, and which has controlled the ballot-box in Maryland by the bayonet, to inquire very closely concerning a few fraudulent votes."

## The Indiana Election.

As the Copperhead organs are making a tremendous outcry over the frauds which they allege to have been perpetrated in every county of Indiana, it is well to go a little more into detail to show how entirely the charge is without foundation.

I. The increase of votes is alleged to be unprecedented. The total in round numbers is, for Morton (Union) 153,000, for McDonald (Dem.) 133,000. Now it is notorious that almost the entire Bell and Everett vote of 1860 was cast this year for Morton, while in 1862 it was not given to either party. Add to this, thousands of men who voted for Douglas in 1860 voted for Morton now. Yet, in 1860, Lincoln and Bell received together 144,839 votes, and Douglas and Breckinridge only 127,804. The increase of Gov. Morton's vote is therefore less than 9,000, while the increase on the part of his opponent is nearly 6,000.

II. The elections of 1862 did not draw out a full vote in any State, least of all in Indiana. Comparisons with that year are therefore useless and unfair.

II. It is said that in consideration of the vast number of men sent to the war, the vote of the State ought to be diminished from 1860. This is a popular notion, but an entire fallacy.

1. One-half of the soldiers have returned home, their terms expired, or themselves disabled from further service, or absent with or without leave. This is established by conclusive statistics.

2. All sick and wounded Indiana soldiers were allowed to go home to vote. From 10,000 to 20,000 were at home, whose terms have not expired.

3. The natural increase of population far outweighs the decrease caused by the absence of soldiers. This has proved to be the case even in Eastern States like Maine and Pennsylvania—much more in a growing Western State like Indiana.

III. The claim of fraud in every county in favor of the same party, is a self-conceited absurdity. A majority of the counties and of the polls were under the control of the Democrats themselves. At from one-fourth to one-third of them, the judges of election were all of that party. Did they cheat themselves? Did they all conspire against their own party's candidate?

IV. With two exceptions, the greatest relative gains of Gov. Morton over the vote of 1862 are in counties controlled by his opponents.

☞ Specimens of a new style of fractional currency, to supersede that now in circulation, have been prepared at the Treasury Department. Every effort will be made to guard against counterfeiting, which prevails to a large extent with the present issues. It is probable the new currency will be of different sizes, graduated according to the several denominations.

It was published recently that Secretary Fessenden intended to recommend, in his financial report to Congress, the reception of legal-tenders in payment of customs. It is not at all probable that he has informed any one of his purposes, or even given an intimation which would justify such a conclusion. That statement, like others of kindred speculative character, is scarcely worthy of formal contradiction.

☞ Statistics published in the latest Liverpool papers show that forty-seven vessels are now on the way to England from the East Indies with cargoes of cotton ranging from eighteen hundred to seven thousand bales each. The aggregate amount is no less than 221,868 bales. All these vessels are at sea, and their arrival at Liverpool at different periods will keep the cotton mills in operation for a considerable part of the coming winter. The new fields seem to be doing well.

☞ A movement has been set on foot among the friends of the late Gen. Birney, at Philadelphia, to raise a fund for his widow and family; and the *Bulletin* states that the subscriptions already made are so large as to render it certain that an ample sum will be obtained.

☞ A private letter dated Seaford, Delaware, Oct. 29, closes thus:

P. S.—In regard to emancipation, Delaware will soon be out of the woods. She will undoubtedly show herself on the side of the Administration.

☞ There is at St. Etienne, in France, a young lady, eighteen years of age, affected with a rare, though not unparalleled, infirmity. She is unable to see while the sun is above the horizon, but sees perfectly well at night and in complete darkness.

☞ The Rev. D. W. Cahill, an eminent Catholic divine, died at the Carney hospital in Boston, on Thursday night, aged sixty-eight years. He was widely known through his popular lectures on the doctrines of the Romish Church.

☞ The Medical College property at Castleton, Vt., where two thousand M. D.'s have been sent out in times past, has been sold, and will be known as a medical college no longer.

## FROM NASHVILLE.

### The Situation at the Front.

### MOVEMENTS OF HOOD AND SHERMAN.

### Later—Hood has Crossed the Tennessee—Sherman in Motion.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

NASHVILLE, Nov. 1.

The situation at the front continues to be disagreeably problematical. Hood is near the Tennessee river, and may be crossing; but on this subject there is, as yet, no definite intelligence. The probabilities, however, are, I think, that he will cross in the vicinity of the Shoals, if not met and turned back by our forces; and I think he will not be, as it is the desire in official circles, that he should succeed in getting over, as he would be much more readily disposed of in Tennessee than in Alabama.

I think something definite will transpire by to-morrow, but in this I may be mistaken. Hood may be merely scattering his forces to subsist them, as he is bound to rely solely on the country through which he passes, for supplies. If such is really the case, the demonstrations along the river may be a mere feint; but when one reflects upon the high hopes raised in Dixie, by Hood's movement, and the great promises made by Jeff. Davis to others, previous to its commencement, it is scarcely possible to doubt that a movement into Tennessee is contemplated.

If made, it would be in about the following force:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hood's old army | 35,000 |
| Dick Taylor's army | 6,000 |
| Cavalry | 3,000 |
| Total | 44,000 |
| Pieces of artillery | 60 |

This force will include every rebel soldier in the cotton States, including conscripts, militia, &c. But it is, as yet, too early to speculate.

#### DESERTIONS.

Desertions from the rebel army continue to increase. At least 500 "absentees," to use Jeff. Davis' honied phrase, pass through this city per week, on their way North; and many others escape to their homes within our lines, daily, who never report to headquarters at all.

#### LATE FROM ALABAMA.

I yesterday met a refugee from Alabama, whom I knew many years since, while stopping for a short time in Montgomery. He was then a moderate man, and a great admirer of Henry Clay, and a determined opponent of secession. Years have intervened since I saw, and knew him; but the change which has been wrought in his appearance was not the effects of time. The last fourteen years have added forty to his looks, and after listening to the story of his wrongs, since the war began, I was not at a loss to account for it.

But a history of the persecutions he endured would hardly be interesting to the public, and it is not for that that he is introduced here. But that the reader may know something about the credibility of the revelations he made, I have thought it necessary to say this much concerning him.

Opposing secession from the beginning, and clinging to a hope of the restoration of the Union, throughout the last three years he was naturally an object of suspicion, and he was early impressed into the rebel service, but being rich, he managed to get out, and to keep out most of the time, till within the last six months. He was then put in the garrison at Mobile, and while doing duty, accidentally received an injury in the right ankle, which disabled him for active duty, and he was permitted to return to Montgomery on a sixty days furlough.

He states that the Legislature of Alabama, by a clean majority of ten in the Senate, and over 20 in the House, are resolved to do nothing more in support of the war. They look upon the cause of the Confederacy as hopeless, and while they can take no positive steps to stay hostilities, they need take no positive action to continue them, and of course they will end, under such circumstances, from sheer exhaustion, within a short time. But in this one difficulty is encountered. In the early part of the war, when chivalric enthusiasm was at its height, almost dictatorial powers were placed in the hands of the Governor, and he can do almost anything while he has the rebel army to back him. Nevertheless, he will be compelled to succumb in time.

The Governor, in his message to the late Legislature, recommended appropriations for the defense of the State, which were disagreed to, by both Houses, by about the majorities indicated above; and resolutions were offered by one of the members, to open negotiations for a return to the Union; but these were not voted on, as members did not dare to come up to the scratch, in the presence of a regiment of rebel soldiers; but they were respectfully considered, and doubtless expressed the sentiments of a majority of the Legislature.

A Mr. Parsons, of Mississippi, on the 5th inst., he adds, also offered similar resolutions in the Mississippi Legislature, which is sitting at Meridian, but up to the latest dates no action had been taken on them.

Officers are adding some skulkers to the army by conscription, but these do not near make up for the deserters.

He states that there is plenty of corn in the South, but not other provisions. Nearly all the meats laid away last year spoiled, for lack of salt; and nearly all the stock hogs have been killed by roving bands of men, who are conscripts, and who live off of the country.

#### TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

Gov. Harris is running a sort of Tennessee Legislature, in a little place called Jackson, in West Tennessee. Of the proceedings I know nothing.

LATER—10 A. M.—Hood is across the river, and moving north. He crossed at various points along the shoals between Decatur and Florence. Ample preparations are being made to settle him. It is the work of desperation on his part, and he will leave no stone unturned to accomplish something. Troops have been concentrated at the proper place, and Sherman's army is in motion. I have, as yet, no particulars, but there is no telling what a day may bring forth.

The forces are all as stated above. It is the last rebel card, and they are playing it boldly, but it won't win.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

### The New York Election Frauds—The Prospect of their Success—The Military Jurisdiction over the Offenders.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30, 1864.

The great sensation of the week in Washington has been the discovery of the gigantic fraud imposed upon the soldiers of the Union from the State of New York, by the Governor of that State and his paid agents. Yet it is not proper to call it a sensation, for that word refers almost exclusively to those ephemeral excitements which are often produced by the most trivial causes. The developments in this case, which have been so sudden and yet so complete, have discovered to us something terrible—appalling; a scheme so wide spread and infamous, so utterly inconceivable, except to natures thoroughly profligate, depraved and abandoned, so terrible in its possible results, that the simple fact of its having been initiated and carried out almost to successful completion, by a great party, and sanctioned and defended by the Executive of the most powerful State of the Union, is enough to make the most thoughtless tremble for the safety of the country and the most sanguine doubt the excellence of political institutions which could produce a monstrosity so frightful and so dangerous. The men who have been forging these votes and exchanging these ballots have been guilty, not only of forgery, but of a crime so heinous that all the foresight of legislators has failed to provide for its punishment, and all the unbelief of the age to give it a name. That sacred right which twenty-five centuries of intellectual progress have scarcely established; which eighteen centuries of bloodshed and strife have secured to but one-fortieth part of the people of the globe—and not securely to them—the right of every man to have his share in the choice of his rulers, has been deliberately stolen from every soldier of New York, whose carelessness and credulity exposed him to the robbery; and the dead heroes whose martyrdom had already deprived them of the power to speak for the cause they died to save, have had their precious and glorious names suborned to the diabolical purposes of these heartless and soulless wretches. This last crime is a fitting end to the moral desolation and political turpitude which have marked the track of the Democracy for the last ten years. This is a sin which humanity can never forgive, and which it requires much faith to believe that the broad mantle of Divine Mercy will cover. The crime of secession sinks to nothing in comparison, for the seceders not only believed in their right, but were confident of that future success which, in the opinion of the world, always justifies revolution. Seymour and his villainous accomplices had neither of these excuses. They knew they were wrong. They could not have had reasonable hope of success, which, had they achieved it, would only have lent a deeper dye to their crime, and exposed them more surely to the abhorrence of Christendom.

It is fortunate for us that this discovery has been made, and that the disclosures have been so full and complete. There is no denying them. The telegraph will already have informed you what they are, and on what evidence they rest. Full, free and minute confessions of the perpetrators of the crime have brought it out in all its hideous deformity. Complete and unanswerable testimony from intelligent and credible witnesses has confirmed every repulsive particular of the confessions. The case is perfect. There is no loophole of escape from the sad conviction that a crime has been committed, far surpassing in enormity and magnitude any before conceived by the mind of man. While we fail at first to comprehend the vastness of the scheme which has thus far been developed, I speak from the highest authority when I say, that the public do not know one tithe of the facts on which history will base its indictment against the chief authors of this conspiracy. The revelations at the trial of Dodd, the open conference of Democratic politicians with rebels from the South, the robberies committed on our Northern frontier, the hilarious glee of disloyal men in advance of prominent movements of the rebels, the mysterious [illegible] of the Chicago Convention, the masterly report of Judge Ad[vocate]

vocate Holt, which kept back even more than it told, are enough to excite a vague alarm, and a well founded distrust; but we shall never fathom the depths of the dark abyss over which our liberties are now impending, until time shall have elapsed for judgment day to give up to the historian, the secrets of the grave and the dead. One hundred and fifty years passed away before the treacheries of Marlborough, Godolphin and their followers were revealed to the public by the magic pen of Macaulay. Yet the instinct of the people was right. They knew, though they knew not how, that their only safety was in William and the Hanover succession, and in spite of the cunning arts of the Jacobites to excite their prejudices against the Dutchman who could only converse in Latin to his subjects, the subsidies to his Dutch legions, his Dutch courtiers, favorites and body guard, and the Dutch mistresses of his successors, they clung closely to the only ship that could save them from destruction; though a stranger had "despoiled the king of his own" and a foreigner sat in the hereditary seat, which for five centuries had been pressed by none but English born sovereigns.

It is to be hoped that this fraud has been stopped in time to prevent disaster. If not more than fifteen or twenty thousand of these fraudulent ballots have been prepared, it is calculated by some of the most experienced politicians here that this timely exposure will more than make it up for us. There is said to be still a manufactory in New York city which has not yet been found, and it is well known that every effort will be made to cast as many as possible in that sink of iniquity, where sin and latter day Democracy reign supreme without fear of the law. Perhaps the leaders may fear to attempt to carry out fully their intentions. Perhaps they will be so ignorant and so reckless as to throw more ballots than there are voters in the city. Perhaps upon trial the law may be decided unconstitutional, and the whole soldiers' vote be thrown out. There is no prophecying with any certainty how the matter will end. Everything is uncertain. The enemy who surrounds us is hidden in ambush. Hardly a glimpse can we get of his form or his locality. We only know by a vague prescience, by the ominous silence, broken occasionally by mysterious noises, that our wily and desperate foe is plotting against us. Still the chances would seem to be in our favor to carry the State of New York.

Since the testimony at the trials of Ferry and Donohue at Baltimore has been published, the rightfulness of the charge is no longer discussed, even by the most determined Democrats. They at first tried to deny the facts. Then they tried to turn the tables by declaring it was an invention to prevent the New York soldiers from voting. Even the *National Intelligencer* (which the proprietors acknowledge is only kept alive by the contributions of the McClellan club) lent itself to this puerile slander. But all this will not do now. They therefore turn their attention to the consequences and argue that a military court has no jurisdiction over either the persons or the parties. I am inclined to believe they will find themselves mistaken. Every camp, fort, military hospital or other authorized collection of United States soldiers is governed by the army regulations. Every person, whether soldier, camp follower, missionary, sanitary commission agent, State agent, or other civilian, who places himself within the boundaries of any army is subject to the jurisdiction of that army and is governed by its laws.

Suppose a party commits theft or murder in a camp, is it necessary to go through the slow and tedious process of a trial at law in order to convict him? A citizen of the United States has a right to go wherever he pleases, but should he get into a camp or military hospital, he can only get out by complying with the military rules. These State agents are precisely in that position. They are here on military business; they are among the soldiers all the time; they have no other business here except that which pertains to military affairs; they are precisely in the same position that one would be who endeavors to entice soldiers to desert. The military jurisdiction of the person could not be more complete. As to the offense, it is certainly as gross as that of robbery, and would scarcely come under that very comprehensive head, "prejudicial to good order and military discipline." Clearly, it could be punished by the military power. Gov. Seymour has sent on three commissioners to see that the New York soldiers are not prevented from voting. If he attempts to raise an issue on this point, it will take something more than Copperhead persuasion to incite a revolution anywhere out of the city of New York.

J. A. W.

## FROM FULTON.

### Gov. Yates' and Judge Kellogg's Speeches Yesterday.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FULTON, Ill., Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1864.

The meeting here to day, was not of such huge proportions as the one at Freeport yesterday, was in all respects a triumphant success. There were not less than 5,000 persons in attendance. The meeting was organized by Judge McCoy calling Col. Bennett, of the 75th Illinois regiment, to the chair. Col. Bennett resides in Morrison, Whiteside county, and has been heretofore accounted one of the wheel-horses of the Democrats in this section. In the course of his remarks he gave his hearty and earnest adherence to the party represented by Mr. Lincoln. He was loudly applauded.

Gov. Yates followed in a brilliant speech of an hour and a half, devoted to a review of the issues soon to be decided at the ballot box.

Here, as at other places where he has spoken, it was evident that his patriotic words found abundant popular response in the hearts of the people. The Governor never made a better or more brilliant speech.

Judge Wm Pitt Kellogg closed the exercises in an address of an hour, brim full of good things, that need to be heard to be appreciated. He leaves with the Governor to-night for Chicago.

The exercises to-day were largely rendered interesting by the presence of a company of Cadets from the Military College.

## THE SOLDIERS' VOTE FRAUD.

### Governor Seymour's Commissioners in Washington—Interview with the Secretary of War—Special Anxiety About Colonel North—They Don't Care for Donohue and Ferry—Efforts to Keep the Trial off till after the Election.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 31, 1864.—Gov. Seymour's Commissioners called upon the President this morning. They were courteously received, but upon the subject matter of their mission he referred them to Secretary Stanton, who had all the evidence in the case. They then proceeded to the War Office, and held a long interview with the Secretary, and report they were much more courteously received and considered than they had expected.

It is understood they desired that punishment of Ferry and Donohue should be made light as possible; but their principal pressure upon the Secretary is understood to have been in reference to Col. North, Ferry and Donohue's fate being seemingly of secondary consideration.

The Secretary submitted to them such evidence as was before him, and, it is said, somewhat staggered their hopes of an easy escape of their friends by its extent and clearness. He referred them to the Military Court for further information, granted them permits to visit the prisoners at the Old Capitol, and assured them of a desire to vindicate the most sacred rights of all the soldiers in the field.

To-night the three Commissioners had a conference and an appointment with the Secretary, Assistant Secretary Dana, Col. Foster, (Judge Advocate,) Capt. Ellis of the Court, and sundry other gentlemen were also present at the interview. Judge Parker was the principal spokesman, and urged as a matter of policy that the prisoners now in confinement here, should be released. He stated the great popularity and high social position of Col. North in the State of New York. He was an aid on Gen. Seymour's staff, and enjoyed the confidence of men of all parties, who would not believe him guilty, whatever evidence might be adduced; and only irritation and strife, and possibly more serious disturbance, would be consequent upon the trial.

The Judge pressed hard to know the evidence in the hand of the Judge Advocate, but to little purpose, however. He was shown several blanks sworn to and witnessed as having been signed without any signatures having been inserted, which were seized in Col. North's office, and others similar to the ones seized at Baltimore. He then made the point that the fact that these were found in Col. North's office would not convict him of a knowledge or participation in their execution. The Judge Advocate is understood to have replied that the fact of his guilt or innocence was to be determined only by a trial, and he deemed it of great importance to Col. North as well as to the Government that it should be proceeded with immediately.

Judge Parker then pressed to have the trial postponed till after the election, but he found the Judge Advocate equally determined, and to-morrow the court will be occupied with a preliminary examination of the documents seized, of witnesses and evidence in their possession. It is surmised that much proof was destroyed as they had thirty six hours' notice here before their arrest.

The Commission will remain till a trial or some definite action is taken.

It is said that the finding of the Court in the cases of Ferry and Donohue, which was submitted to the Secretary of War to-night, is much more severe than hitherto conjectured. But the evident indifference of the Commissioners as to the fate of the Baltimore victims, is in striking contrast with their special anxiety for Col. North.

The plain English of their appeal sifted down, is, after all, that the Government must deal very gingerly with these criminals, if it don't, the public peace will be terribly disturbed, and the Copperheads in New York will do desperate things. We shall see how much it will bear down upon such demands.

## IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

### The Rebels Preparing to Arm Three Hundred Thousand Slaves.

The editor of the *Southern Confederate*, a Georgia paper, in writing home to his paper, from Richmond, says:

"The pressure brought upon the authorities here, favoring the arming of the blacks, has been too strong to resist. Hence it is with gratitude that I am able to state officially that arrangements are now being made to arm, for the spring campaign, three hundred thousand slaves, whose masters are to be compensated by the Confederate Government. The slaves thus armed are to have their freedom and sixty acres of land each, which insures them permanent homes in the South."

☞ The Boston correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* says Hon. Caleb Cushing has declared within a few days that he shall not vote for McClellan.

## ONE HUNDRED DAYS' NOTICE.

### The President's Proclamation of Warning of September 22, 1862.

### The Rebels Choose Emancipation and Confiscation Rather than Return to the Union.

Many Democrats have forgotten, or pretend to have forgotten, that the President gave the rebels one hundred days' notice of his intention to issue the emancipation proclamation, and told them that if they, or any of them, should return to their allegiance prior to the first day of January, 1863, they should be saved and excepted from the operation of such proclamation. In response to numerous inquiries on this subject, we publish the one hundred days' warning herewith, and also the sixty days' notice of the confiscation act:

#### THE PROCLAMATION.

I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy thereof, do hereby PROCLAIM and DECLARE that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is, or may be, suspended or disturbed; that it is my purpose on the next meeting of Congress, to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all the Slave States so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted or thereafter may voluntarily adopt the immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits; and that the effort to colonize persons of African descent with their consent upon this continent or elsewhere with the previously obtained consent of the Governments existing there, will be continued; that on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom; that the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States.

The attention is hereby called to an act of Congress, entitled "An act to make an additional article of war," approved March 13, 1862, and which act is in the words and figures following:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war, for the government of the army of the United States, and shall be obeyed and observed as such:

ARTICLE. All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who may have escaped from any persons to whom such labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty by a court-martial of violating this article, shall be dismissed from the service.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Also, to the ninth and tenth sections of an act entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following:

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army; and all slaves captured from such persons or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States; and all slaves of such persons found on (or being within) any place occupied by rebel forces and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That no slave escaping into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any of the States shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime or some offense against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due, is his lawful owner, and has not been in arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretense whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of the person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States to observe, obey, and enforce, within their respective spheres of service, the act and sections above recited.

And the Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall (upon the restoration of the constitutional relation between the United States, and their respective States and people, if the relation shall have been suspended or disturbed,) be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh. [L. S.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

#### THE SIXTY DAYS' NOTICE.

In pursuance of the sixth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to suppress insurrection and to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which act, and the joint resolution explanatory thereof, are herewith published; I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim to and warn all persons within the contemplation of said sixth section to cease participating in, aiding, countenancing, or abetting the existing rebellion, or any rebellion, against the Government of the United States, and to return to their proper allegiance to the United States, on pain of the forfeitures and seizures as within and by said sixth section provided.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh. [L. S.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

☞ "I, Mr. Vallandigham, wrote the second, and material plank, of the Democratic platform."

## MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

### MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, 1864.

There is an increased demand for money, coming almost exclusively from packers. Of course their wants are readily recognized by bankers, who have an abundance of means, and are glad to see that class of customers, as they are put among the A No. 1 class. At the Board of Trade, the fluctuations in the gold market unsettle prices, and the transactions are small, because there is no substantial basis to rest them upon.

Exchange shows an increased firmness. Our quotations—¼ discount buying, ¼ premium selling,—which have been nominal for the past week, are now very closely adhered to. Any variation is the exception, rather than the rule, while during the time mentioned, the reverse has been the fact. Many of our bankers have commenced shipping greenbacks, in the place of exchange, the former being quite plenty in the vaults of our bankers. The cold weather to-day, points to an early closing of navigation, a fact which does not tend to modify the stringent condition of the exchange market.

The vacillations in the New York gold market were equal to any other day. It is said that the programme of those in "the ring" indicated a decline, and the market took that direction, but a rumor gaining credence that Beauregard had "cut off Sherman's communications," caused an upward movement, till it reached 235¾, and after slight fluctuations, it closed at that figure. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd, Esq., bullion broker, 20 Clark street:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9:30 a. m. | 230 | 11:30 a. m. | 233½ |
| 10:00 a. m. | 230 | 12:00 m. | 233 |
| 10:10 a. m. | 230 | 1:00 p. m. | 233½ |
| 10:30 a. m. | 231¼ | 2:00 p. m. | 234¾ |
| 11:00 a. m. | 232¾ | 3:00 p. m. | 235 |
| 11:15 a. m. | 233 | 4:00 p. m. | 235¾ |
| 11:30 a. m. | 233½ | | |

The market here opened at 230, declined to 228, advanced to 235, and maintained that figure to the close. The transactions were large, and a general disposition to sell by all who had a dollar's worth of the precious metal, whether in the shape of coin, snuff boxes, chains, &c. The country bankers, in particular, seemed anxious to realize upon their gold and silver, greatly fearing that the present high rates cannot be maintained. Silver was quite active and the offerings large.

Government bonds fell off in New York, but maintained their prices here. In the former place 5-20s sold for 100%, while they were selling here at 101¼@101½. Subscriptions to the 7-30 loan were small. Business among the brokers has been very active to-day.

There are now five hundred and sixty-one National Banks organized, which have an aggregate capital of $104,146,670. The amount of currency issued during the week was $1,870,130, which makes the volume of National Bank bills now in circulation, $58,294,180.

COUNTERFEITS.—Look out for counterfeit 5s on the Agawam Bank, Springfield, Mass., the similar of the genuine. Vignette, Indian, deer and canoe upper left hand corner, name of bank across the center, State arms of Massachusetts below, No. 5 upper right, and reaper in lower right. These bills will circulate well as the genuine are poorly engraved.

MORE FAILURES IN ENGLAND.—The City of Manchester brings news of more heavy failures in England—among them the firms of Brown, Buckley & Co., of London; Hime, Maleso & Co., bankers, London; N. H. Williams, Manchester; Wm. Patterson, shipbuilder, Bristol; Weber & Biddulph, merchants, London; Wertall Brothers, Manchester; one twenty Liverpool houses engaged in the American trade. A bank manager and a merchant in London have committed suicide.

—The earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad during the week ending Oct. 31, were as follows:

| | 1864. | 1863. |
|---|---|---|
| Passengers | [illegible] | $12,765.63 |
| Freight | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sundries | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | $75,104.39 | $54,853.54 |
| Increase, 1864 | $20,301.85 | |

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the closing prices for cash, Nov. 3, received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission Stock and Bond Brokers, 24 Clark street, Chicago.

[illegible stock quotation table]

Market—irregular; steady at 2d board week.

### COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, 1864.

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS PAST 24 HOURS.

| | Received. | Shipped. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour | [illegible] | 7,036 |
| Wheat | 43,746 | 10,335 |
| Corn | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Oats | [illegible] | 55,575 |
| Rye | [illegible] | |
| Barley | [illegible] | |
| Grass Seed | 22,341 | |
| Flax Seed | 3,450 | |
| Broom Corn | 1,000 | 5,000 |
| Cured Meats | 113,150 | |
| Beef | | 2,171 |
| Pork | | 475 |
| Lard | | 24,400 |
| Tallow | | 60,941 |
| Butter | 4,365 | |
| Hogs | 7,997 | 2,870 |
| Cattle | 1,491 | 100 |
| Hides | 29,331 | 174,977 |
| Highwines | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wool | 7,645 | 13,000 |
| Lumber, m | 2,148 | 1,112 |
| Shingles, m | [illegible] | 250 |
| Lath m | [illegible] | 100 |
| Salt, brls | | 3,800 |

The general produce markets continue unsettled and very irregular. The uncertainty with regard to gold, and the near approach of the Presidential election, tend to render buyers particularly cautious.

The demand for Flour to-day was very limited, and the market was dull and heavy, with sales of only 1,200 brls at $10.50@11.75 for white winter extras, $9.50@10.00 for red winter extras, and $9.00@9.35 for spring extras.

Wheat was very irregular and weak, prices closing 3@3c per bushel lower than yesterday. No. 1 Spring opened at $1.85@1.85½, fell to $1.80, advanced again to $1.86, declined again to $1.81, and closed weak at $1.81½. Of all grades, about 185,000 bushels changed hands—mainly on speculative account—at $1.95@2.00 for No. 1 Red, $1.93@1.95 for No. 2 Red, $1.84 for Rejected Red, $1.90 for No. 1 Spring, $1.80@1.86 for No. 2 Spring, and $1.70@1.74 for Rejected Spring.

Corn was in fair demand and steady, but the offerings were light, and we report sales of only about 13,000 bushels, at $1.35 for No. 2 Corn, and $1.32 for Rejected Corn—the market closing steady. New shelled corn was sold on track at $1.00 per bushel, and ear corn at 80c per 75 lbs.

Oats were easier, with but a moderate inquiry. About 145,000 bushels were sold at 64½@65c for No. 1, and 62@63½c for No. 2—closing quiet at 64½c for No. 2.

Rye was less active and very quiet—only about 2,000 bushels having been reported sold, at $1.17 for No. 1 and $1.15 for No. 2.

Barley was irregular and dull—the demand being very light, and confined to one or two particular houses. Only about 2,000 bushels were sold at $1.80@1.58 for No 2 in store, according to location.

The market for Highwines was firm, but not very active—only 200 brls having changed hands at $1.82.

Provisions were quiet, and we note light sales of Extra Mess Beef at $18.00; Beef Hams at $21.00; sweet pickled Hams at 17c; green Hams at 16c; Prime Mess Pork at $33.00; and prime Lard at 20½c. The demand for nearly all kinds of Produce is unusually light, and chiefly confined to the requirements of the local trade. Tallow is firm, with light sales of Prime at $15.50.

Timothy Seed is dull, with light sales at $3.80@3.90. Flax Seed is steady at $4.20@3.35. A small lot of Clover was sold to-day at $10.00.

Freights were more active to-day, but there was no change in rates—engagements having been made at 10c for wheat and 7½c for oats to Buffalo.

In Groceries the market has been moderately active, but owing to the recent upward movement in Gold, and the extreme views of Eastern merchants, prices rule very firm at our previous quotations, with an upward tendency. We quote Rio Coffee at 44@46½c per lb, and O. G. Java at 58@54c per lb. Raw and Refined Sugars are in limited supply. Hard rules firm at 28@29½c per lb.

Hamburg Cheese is in fair supply, with a limited demand, and firm at 24@25c per lb, and Western Reserve at 22@23c per lb.

Soft Coal is in good supply, and, with an active demand for Erie and Cleveland, prices are firm at $13.00@14.00 per ton. On Hard Coal no farther change in quotations has been made, and with a good demand the market is firm at $18.00 per ton, and for Lehigh $22.00 per ton.

White Fish are in small supply, and very firm at $8.00@8.25 per ½ brl for No. 1, and at $7.75@8.00 per half brl for No 2. Mackerel are in more limited receipt and firmer, but with no essential change.

Dried Apples are in better supply, but with an active demand for Ohio and Eastern fruit, the market is firm at 11½@11¾c per lb. Foreign Fruits quiet and unchanged.

Green and Salted Hides are in active demand, both for shipping and city tanners. We quote Green Country firm at 8@8½c per lb, and Green Salted at 10@10½c per lb, Dry Flint moderately active at 17½@18c per lb.

Carbon Oil in very active demand, and firm at 82@85c per gal, with an upward tendency. Linseed inactive, and weak at $1.40@1.45 per gal.

In Beef Cattle the market has been moderately active and firm at previous quotations. Entered sales 2,891 head at $3.25@6.75, chiefly at $3.75@4.75 per 100 lbs.

In Hogs a large amount of business has been transacted, but at a decline of 10@15c per 100 lbs. Entered sales during the day 14,284 head at $9.25@10.87½, chiefly at $9.75@10.50 per 100 lbs.

#### LATER.

In the afternoon the Wheat market ruled very quiet, No. 2 Spring selling at $1.83@1.84—closing quiet at $1.83@1.83½. Coarse Grains and Highwines were neglected.

☞ We call the attention of the Provision Trade to the card of Geo. W. Phillips Jr. & Co., Provision brokers, to be found in another column. Mr. Phillips comes to our city with a fine reputation as a prompt and thorough business man; and his long experience in Cincinnati and his connection with Phillips, Sledge & Co., of that city, and with Cook & Sledge of New York, give him advantages which cannot but prove valuable to the public.

### CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, 1864.

Trade has been very active to-day among Dry Goods men. The cold weather brings purchasers to market for seasonable goods. The transactions during the fall have been remarkable, and all the country dealers have but small stocks on hand. The election will fix prices to a sensible standard, and then we may look for much activity. We think toward the close of next week and the commencement of the week following, the city dealers will have about as many country customers as they can attend to. There are no variations in quotations. Prints and delaines are still and active, while most other fabrics may be regarded as weak.

### Army Awards at St. Louis.

Col. T. J. Haynes, Chief Commissary of this Department, has made the following awards of contracts on bids, opened Friday, October 28:

Henry Ames & Co., 1,500 brls extra mess beef at $15 per brl.

Same, 3,000 brls prime mess pork at $35 per brl.

John J. Roe & Co., 1,500 brls extra mess beef at $19 per brl.

Same, 3,000 brls prime mess pork at $35 per brl.

Sherwood, Karns & Co., 1,000 brls corn meal at $7.90 per brl.

Same, 2,000 bushels salt at $1 per bushel.

Detster & Stainel, 1,000 brls corn meal at $7.87½ per brl.

Ames & Gillmore, 2,500 brls corn meal at $7.80 per brl.

T. Eickermann & Co., 1,000 brls corn meal at $7.90 per brl.

Tremlett & Co., 5,000 bushels potatoes at $1.75 per bushel.

Davis Nicholson, 5,000 bushels potatoes at $1.60 per bushel.

Louis Seitz, 40,000 gallons of vinegar in brls at 38c; half brls at 45c per gallon.

Marquard Forster, 40,000 gallons vinegar in brls at 38c per gallon.

Nuisen & Mersman, 12,000 gallons rectified whisky at $1.81 per gallon.

F. O. Day, 3,000 gallons rectified whisky at $1.70 per gallon.

J. Garneau & Co., 1,500,000 lbs hard bread in boxes at $7.90 per 100 lbs.

Same 500,000 do in brls at $7 per 100 lbs.

He has also made the following awards on bids opened yesterday:

Moreau & May, 5,000 brls single extra at $9.80.

do 5,000 brls double extra at $10.35.

A. H. Smith & Co., 20,000 brls single extra at $9.90.

do 5,000 brls double extra at $10.40.

do 10,000 sks single extra at $9.85.

D. C. Moll & Co., 1,000 brls double extra at $10.35.

W. F. Sutton, 5,000 brls single extra at $9.8[illegible].

J. A. Buckland, 10,000 sks single extra at $9.[illegible].

Cogswell & Co., 5,500 brls single extra at $9.[illegible].

do 500 brls double extra at $10.40.

do 1,000 sks single extra at $9.85.

### The Produce Crops of New England.

[From the Portland Price Current.]

Potatoes have not been as abundant and of as good a quality as they are this season for many years past, and, considering the currency, prices are very low, ranging from $2.50 to $3.00 per barrel, or about 85 to 95 cents per bushel for good Jackson goods.

The crop of apples was fair for fall fruit, but so far as we can learn sound winter fruit is rather scarce, and will probably rule at higher prices a month or two hence.

Turnips, squash and beets yielded a fair crop, not large, but sufficient to meet a moderate demand at reasonable prices. The season has been favorable for cabbages, and the market is abundantly supplied, prices ranging low.

The market is well supplied with good butter just at this time, and prices range at about 45 cents for choice lots, and but little prospect of being lower this season.

### Pittsburg Oil Market—Nov. 2.

CRUDE OIL—This market has been steady for some days, holder exhibiting a good share of independence. Yesterday buyers took hold freely. The sales were liberal, comprising about all the crude that was on the market, with sales also for future delivery. The last collective 4,450 barrels. The sales covered 4,000 barrels, as follows: 1,000 bbls. to arrive, at 36c, packages returned; 150 bbls. do at 35c on the spot; 300 do at 35c; 400 bbls. do, at 36c, barrels returned; 500 do at 35½c, barrels returned; 250 bbls at 38½c, barrels returned, and 400 bbls. do, at 38½c, barrels returned.

REFINED—[illegible]. The sales foot up 4,000 bbls. bonded. [illegible] for December delivery; 500 bbls. [illegible]; 500 bbls. [illegible]. 2,000 bbls. bonded, Dec. [illegible].

TAR—The demand is improving. Sales of 80 bbls. a prime article, at $7 per bbl.

### CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, 1864.

LUMBER—Received 2,125,000 feet. Shipped 1,112,000 feet. With a limited supply of available cargoes, there has been a more active demand, both for country and city trade. Prices have been steady to firmer, and upon first class cargoes of lumber higher sales were noted. The chief obstacle in the way of an active market is still the want of dock room.

SHINGLES—Shipped 250m. There are no receipts reported to-day. The market is quiet and prices steady at previous quotations.

LATH—Received 250,000 pieces. Shipped 100,000. With a light supply, the demand continues small, and prices unchanged.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Cargo schr Arcola, from Green River, sold by Irish & Fuller, 65,000 feet Oak car lumber, on contract, at $40 [illegible]; cargo schr Forester, from Pere Marquette, sold by Col. Loomis, 80,000 feet lumber, good strips and boards, gang sawed, at $17.00; cargo schr McCulloch, from Pere Marquette, sold by Col. Loomis, 75,000 feet lumber, good strips and boards, gang sawed, at $17.00; cargo schr P. Hayden, from Pere Marquette, sold by Col. Loomis, 125,000 feet lumber, good strips and boards, gang sawed, at $17.00.

The following are the yard prices:

[illegible]

### CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—Although generally the busiest day of the week, this has been considerably below the average. The receipts have been about 1,500 head at the various yards and the entered sales amount to 2,891 head at $3.25@6.75, chiefly at $3.75@4.75 per 100 lbs.

During the early part of the day there was some semblance of activity in the yards; and in a few hours the principal part of the days' business was cleaned up. With a large quantity of unsold stock in the yards, packing were generally found to be holding off in anticipation of lower prices. For army cattle the demand was almost nominal. Excepting a few purchases made by Gordon for Washington, and the fag end of a contract of Morris & Co.'s from which a comparatively small number were purchased, there were no Government buyers in the market; and farther we may remark, very few Government cattle are needed to complete any unfilled contracts on hand.

There were a few shippers in the market, among whom we noticed Huff, of Pittsburg, and Otis, but the quality of stock on sale was considerably below what they needed, hence sales in this direction were much restricted.

The only really prime grades offered, were a drove of 48 head of Illinois steers, averaging 1,185 lbs, sold by John C. Bone, of Sangamon county, to Gordon at $6.75 a drove of 18 head very prime Illinois steers, sold by Funk, to Huff, of Pittsburg, averaging 1,35[illegible] lbs, at $6.50, and a drove of 17 head well fed steers, averaging 1,154 lbs, sold by Conover to Globe, at $6.00 per 100 lbs.

On the general transactions of the yards, prices have been less firm than yesterday, but with no essential change on our previous quotations.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOGS—Received at the various yards during the day a little over 11,700 hogs; entered sales 14,284 head at $9.25@10.87½, but mostly at $9.75@10.50 per 100 lbs.

With heavy receipts there has been a corresponding amount of activity in the market. Prices have, however, been a trifle weaker, and upon yesterday's sales we note a decline of 10@15c per 100 lbs; this perhaps may be regarded more as a concession on the part of drovers, owing to the large quantity of hogs on hand unsold, than to any actual decline in the previous current rates of the market.

There must have been an improved feeling in the Eastern markets, as we find that shippers have been buying freely to-day, although during the earlier part of the week their purchases were very limited. W. M. Tilden bought 1,281 head at $10.00@10.85; Allerton & Co's purchases amounted to 917 head at $10.50; Col. Nichols's purchases amounted to 1,973 head at $9.75@10.75. City packers are buying largely, the principal operators among whom to-day were Reed & Sherwin, Thorne & Co., Nash & Co., Hemp & Hough, and Culbertson, Blair & Co.

Although a large amount of business has been done during the day, there were not a few good buyers who had the impression that there was less activity in the market, and that prices were weak, and falling; this conviction was far from being general. So long as Hogs retain their present unprecedented prices, there will be doubts and misgivings felt by many; the only wonder is that they are not more general, and that the demand should continue so active and regular. When Hogs were about one-third of the present prices there was little cause for anxiety, and less for the extreme caution men nowadays have recourse to.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

### CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, 1864.

FREIGHTS—[illegible]. LAKE AND RAIL FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates.

[illegible freight, flour, wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, highwines, provisions, butter, beans, broom corn, bagging, cheese, coal, cider, eggs, fish, fruits, game, highwines, hides, hay, leather, naval stores, onions, oils, carbon oil, poultry, potatoes, provisions, rags and paper stock, salt, seeds, sugars, syrups and molasses, tallow, teas, tobacco, vinegar, wool, wood market reports and price tables]

## MARINE LIST.

### PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED... Nov 3.

[illegible]

CLEARED... Nov 3.

[illegible]


## Miscellaneous.

### Asthma Cured.

[illegible]

READ AND REFLECT.

[illegible]

### HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

A PURE TONIC.

Compounded entirely of Vegetable Substances.

POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

AND WEAKENED AND DEBILITATED FRAMES BECOME RENEWED WITH ALL THE VIGOR OF HEALTH, BY A FREE USE OF THEM.

Do you want something to Strengthen You?
Do you want a Good Appetite?
Do you want to Build up your Constitution?
Do you want to Feel Well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want Energy?
Do you want to Sleep Well?
Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous Feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

[illegible]

631 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA.

JONES & EVANS,

(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.,) PROPRIETORS.

A BASE IMITATION [illegible] BEWARE OF [illegible]

## Special Notices.

Unrivaled [illegible] MATHEWS' VENETIAN HAIR DYE [illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!! [illegible]

In the Year 1845 [illegible] VENETIAN HAIR DYE [illegible]

Epileptic Fits can be Cured. [illegible]

Reinforce Nature. [illegible]

Dr. Bigelow, Confidential Physician. [illegible]

## Proposals.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 28, 1864. [illegible]

BEEF! BEEF!—Proposals [illegible]

## Insurance.

BROOKLYN [illegible] INSURANCE COMPANY. [illegible] CAPITAL, $125,000. [illegible]

## Premium Certificates.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF PREMIUM CERTIFICATES [illegible]

## Coal.

COAL! COAL! COAL! [illegible]

## Business Cards.

[illegible] & HUGHES [illegible]

TO PAPER MAKERS.—[illegible]

## Special Notices.

Unrivaled

... "VENETIAN HAIR DYE." ...

[illegible]

**In the Year 1855**

[illegible]

### MARINE LIST.

**PORT OF CHICAGO.**

ARRIVED............Nov. 1.

[illegible]

CLEARED............Nov. 1.

[illegible]

**Reinforce Nature.**

[illegible]

## Miscellaneous.

**Asthma Cured.**

[illegible]

**Dr. Bigelow,**

Confidential Physician,

[illegible]

**Proposals.**

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OF-

[illegible]

READ AND REFLECT

[illegible]

**HOOFLAND'S**

**GERMAN BITTERS**

[illegible] ... they are NOT AN ALCOHOLIC ...

A PURE TONIC,

Composed entirely of Vegetable Substances.

THEY ARE A

POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA

AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM

Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

[illegible]

BEEF! BEEF!—Proposals in...

[illegible]

**Insurance.**

BROOKLYN

... INSURANCE COMPANY.

[illegible]

CASH CAPITAL ............ $125,000.

[illegible]

**Premium Certificates.**

SPECIAL NOTICE TO HOLD...

[illegible]

**Coal.**

COAL! COAL! COAL!

[illegible]

631 Arch Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

JONES & EVANS,

(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.)

PROPRIETORS.

[illegible]

A BASE IMITATION OF...

[illegible]

BEWARE OF ...

[illegible]

## Educational.

RACINE COLLEGE,

A CHURCH SCHOOL FOR

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,

RACINE, WISCONSIN.

Rev. JAMES De KOVEN, D. D., Rector.

[illegible]

The winter term will begin ... to continue until April ... For admission apply to the Rector.

## Banking and Exchange.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

Capital, - - - - $200,000.

No. 40 Lasalle Street.

U. S. DEPOSITORY & FISCAL AGENT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR

7-30 Loan and 10-40 Gold Bearing Bonds.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, ... JOSIAH LOMBARD, President.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

[illegible]

CAPITAL, paid in, - - - - $500,000.

E. AIKEN, President.

SAML. M. NICKERSON, Vice-Prest.

E. E. BRAINTON, Cashier.

## Clothing.

139 DUANE STREET,

NEW YORK.

JOHN T. MARTIN'S SON & CO.,

Successors to

MARTIN & BROS.,

(Formerly of St. Louis and Chicago,)

Manufacture and keep a permanent assortment of

CLOTHING.

## Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

33 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soapmakers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c.,

Which we offer at prices favorable to Western merchants and Manufacturers.

J. H. REED, ... Pearl street, N. Y.

## Copartnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a copartnership under the name of

BRAINERD, IVES & CO.,

for the transaction of a general Commission and Produce business.

[illegible]

Chicago, Oct. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership ...

[illegible]

O. L. SPALDING,

E. E. SPEAR.

## Medicinal.

DR. MARKS'

SYPHILITIC CURE.

This Medicine is a Safe and Radical Cure for Syphilis in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary stages, and is the most important Medical Discovery of the nineteenth century.

[illegible]

DR. EASTERLY'S PAIN KILLER.

This Medicine is an infallible cure for Bruises, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Colic, Cramps or Spasms, Dysentery or Bowel Complaints, Nervous Affections, Pain in the Face, Painter's Colic, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, and in fact wherever it is applied Pain cannot exist.

It is used INTERNALLY and EXTERNALLY and is a perfect ANTIDOTE for ALL PAINS. ...

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 10 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S

FEVER AND AGUE KILLER.

This Medicine will cure Ague and Fever, Dumb Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, and every form of Fever incident to the West.

[illegible]

DR. EASTERLY'S

DIARRHŒA SYRUP.

This Medicine will cure Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Colic, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, and all Derangement of the Stomach and Bowels of Children when Teething.

[illegible]

Price 50 cents per bottle.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store, 10 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. HOOPER'S

FEMALE CORDIAL.

This elegant and popular Medicine will cure all Female Complaints, such as Excessive, Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Falling of the Womb, and all Irregularities of the Monthly Periods.

[illegible]

DR. SANDERS'

THREE MINUTE SALVE.

This Salve will permanently remove and cure Corns, Warts, Moles, Ringworm and Toothache in from three to ten minutes.

[illegible]


# Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1864.


# GOV. YATES' SPEECH.

## The War for the Union—Our National Crisis—The Duty of the Hour.

### Our Home Traitors—Illinois and the War—The Retributions of History.

### Gov. Yates' Speech, Delivered at Bryan Hall, Thursday Evening, Nov. 3.

At an early hour last evening Bryan Hall was literally packed—crammed—in fact jammed full of "fair women and brave men," eager to listen to our gallant Governor. The auditorium, galleries, and even the platform, were so full that there was really no more room to spare. Hundreds were turned away unable to gain admission to the hall.

The meeting was called to order by Colonel John L. Hancock, who introduced

GOVERNOR YATES.

The appearance of the Governor was greeted with tremendous applause. This was heightened when three cheers "for the gallant Governor of Illinois," were proposed, which were given with a will. When the applause had subsided the Governor spoke as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I regret, most exceedingly, that the fatigue of speaking so many days in the open air, to such large audiences as this, has to some extent rendered me incompetent to be heard by so many, and that my voice has partially failed. I may say, however, that the present demonstration is an exceedingly gratifying one. Such demonstrations as this, here and in every part of the State of Illinois, are calculated to make us feel and believe that the people are alive to their great interests; that there is still a determination, upon the part of the people of this country, to preserve and maintain their Government; that they understand the vast issues which are involved; that they comprehend, as they ought to comprehend, that there is nothing more nor less for their decision on the 8th of November next, than the great question whether this grand old Government of ours shall be sustained; whether it shall live, or whether it shall die. I see before me a vast concourse of the ladies of the State of Illinois, and I should not, in the course of my remarks, omit to refer to the fact that throughout all the pathway of this long, terrible, and bloody war, that not only the men of Illinois, but the women of Illinois, have been patriots and soldiers. [Applause.] Their fingers have been busy, and their minds have been anxious; while we have sent our mighty army to the field to bear aloft our proud, unconquered banner over the traitors and rebels, who would destroy this country, we have not, as a christian and philanthropic people, failed to send another army after that army, to take care of the sick and wounded soldier, to stanch his blood, heal his wounds, and make him feel and know that the benedictions and prayers of his countrymen and countrywomen, followed him throughout all the bloody trackway of this desolating war. If I had the pen of the Archangel who sits in the Heavens and writes upon the tablets of eternity the passing events of the universe, I would fail to do justice to the exalted heroism and shining virtues of our patriotic women of Illinois. [Applause.] And from every true and loyal, and patriotic heart, from every Christian and philanthropist, there should go up to the throne of Almighty God one unceasing invocation, "God bless the noble women of Illinois." [Applause.]

But, fellow citizens, it is some satisfaction to-day, after nearly four years of war, to appear before you and to announce the triumphant fact *that all is right*, our enemies defeated in near five hundred battles and skirmishes, our proud banners victorious upon so many glorious battle fields—Atlanta fallen—Mobile surrendered—and five hundred thousand more pressing to close up the ranks of Grant. I say the military situation is all *right*; the country is not in danger from Southern traitors, the authority of this Government will be asserted and maintained; our glorious Union will again be restored, and our proud flag will wave again in triumph over every inch of American soil. [Tremendous applause.]

But, it is not only in the army that we are all right, but we are also all right at home. The triumphant endorsement of Maine and Vermont, and Pennsylvania with her majority of fifteen thousand; of Ohio with her majority of seventy-five thousand, [cries of "good," and cheers] of Indiana with her majority of twenty-three thousand [Cheers] ... the Legislatures of those States ... seventeen Congressmen to two, in the State of Ohio, and the indications are—the shouts are coming from along the lines—that "Abraham Lincoln and Andy Johnson will be elected on the 8th of November next, to the high positions to which they aspire, and that our glorious Union will be maintained and preserved." [Cheers.]

But, fellow-citizens, it is not only in the certain and triumphant election of Lincoln and Johnson that we are altogether to hope, because the power and maintenance of the government depend upon the support and unity of the people at home. If, instead of Dick Oglesby, you shall elect a man who sympathizes with Vallandigham, and Voorhees, and Long, and the other disloyal men ... then the administration will lack that support and unity which is necessary for the proper maintenance and for the vigorous prosecution of the war. You must elect a State government which will support the administration in this glorious effort to preserve our Union and assert the authority of the government. You must elect members of Congress who will vote the votes and power of the government in support of the administration. You must elect members of the Legislature so that they will give an ardent support to the executive in his measures of co-operation with the general government at Washington. Fellow-citizens, I refer to these questions for the reason that I might forget:—You all remember what distraction and embarrassment Governor Seymour of the State of New York has thrown in the way of the administration of the Government. You remember how he resisted the draft, how he has resisted the filling up of our shattered regiments who had been decimated by disease and by death. You remember how he has resisted every measure adopted by the Administration at Washington for the vigorous prosecution of the war. Some two years ago, just before the election in the State of New York, I had the honor of addressing a large concourse of the people of New York City at the Cooper Institute, and during my remarks I called upon the people to sustain the government ... The reply came back, "No, they had civil war enough on the 4th of July, when a disgraceful mob attempted to resist the draft, and caused blood to flow all over that city of New York." I replied that I did not propose to interfere with their State politics, but that if I had been Governor of the State of New York, instead of ... I would have told them ... [Loud cheers.] You remember the distractions that have been thrown in the way of the Governor of the State of Illinois in the administration of the affairs of that State. The Legislature opposed him in every measure which he devised and attempted to carry out. I need not refer to our own State—you are all familiar with that—we have had no Legislature, or none, all the time. [Cries of "That's so."] From the very beginning of the administration of the government of this State there was a premeditated and deliberate attempt to throw obstacles in the way of the proper administration of the State Government. They commenced by the most discourteous treatment towards the Executive, refusing to print his message for six weeks, because they considered it an anti-slavery document, and, fellow-citizens, I am here to announce to you to-day a most important fact with which, perhaps, none of you are acquainted, that the Governor of your proud State, a State of two millions of human beings, the fourth in population, and the first in military prestige and power—that the Governor of your proud State was forced to go into the market as a beggar to buy the letter paper upon which he wrote to your soldiers upon the field of battle, and the postage stamps (cries of "Shame, shame,") which he put upon them. I just mention these facts to show what support or co-operation you have to expect if you again send a Copperhead Legislature to Springfield. (Cries, "We won't do it," "Cannot see it," and cheers.) I shall ever remember as one of the most pure and delightful and solemn pleasures of my life, that when those gentlemen were about to pass treasonable resolutions—resolutions which would disgrace the character of your State, which were calculated to encourage rebellion—resolutions which were on the side of the enemies of their country and not on the side of their friends, I say I shall ever take a pure and solemn delight that they put themselves then and there in that predicament for which I had been watching, where I had the constitutional power to adjourn them; and I sent them howling to their homes. (Great applause.) I would have them to remember the words of scripture that "the seed of the woman shall bruise the serpent's head." (Laughter.)

Now, fellow-citizens, I propose to-day, in the few remarks I shall make, to address myself to your judgment and not to your passions. I propose to address myself, in a desultory manner, to four distinct propositions: First, that the war upon our part is a just war; second, that there can be no peace upon the terms of the Chicago platform; third, that the Chicago Platform is a surrender of your Government and your Union; and fourth, that the only way to an honorable and substantial peace, and to the preservation of our Union, is to fight, and fight until the last rebel shall lay down his arms and sue for pardon of this Government. [Cheers.] Of the countless number of patriotic souls—the mother who has given her first born to go forth and fight the battles of his country—the father who has sent from one to seven sons to fight that battle of the country—how have they argued in their mind the question whether the war was just ... [illegible] ... that I, who have your agent have been engaged in sending over one hundred and ninety-seven thousand men to go out and fight in this war—if I could believe that the war was unjust on our part, or that we had in any measure provoked it, that we were in the least degree responsible for it, then I could not stand up before you to-day face to face to utter one single word in favor of the cause for which I am now contending. But, fellow-citizens, this was a war which we could not help; it was forced upon us, it was inevitable, it was a long premeditated attempt on the part of southern traitors and southern slaveholders to control this government in the interest of human slavery. [Cries of "that's so."] And the very moment they supposed that the power was about to depart from Judah or themselves—that they could no longer control the destinies of this country in consequence of the greater number of free States which were coming into the Union than slave States, that moment they revived the doctrine of Calhoun and attempted to establish a new government out of part of the territory of the United States, upon which slavery is the corner stone. Now let me say, by way of preface to the remarks I may yet make, that I belong to no particular party. I say not to Republicans, but to Democrats, to-day, these issues are dead and buried. There are but two parties in this country, as Douglas said, and they are patriots and traitors. (Cheers.) This contest, as I will show you, is not between Abraham Lincoln and George B. McClellan, but between Abraham Lincoln and the Union, on one side, and Jeff. Davis and disunion, on the other. (A voice—"That's so.") Mr. Lincoln proposes to extend the jurisdiction of this country over all the territory of the United States, and to re-assert the Constitution and the laws over every foot of American soil. He proposes to do it in the only way it can be done, and that is by the military power of the Government to suppress this infernal rebellion, which will not submit to any other terms, and that is to make our Southern brethren love us until we have whipped them soundly all over the Union. [Applause.]

I am here as the humble Governor of the State of Illinois, knowing full well what I say; and I am here to-day to say to you that not only the Republican party, but Democrats, have done their duty in the prosecution of this war. If I were to give a guess, I would say that, in the northern part of the State, something more than a majority of Republicans have gone to war, and in the south something more than a majority of Democrats have gone to the war. If I were to give a candid estimate, I would say that Republicans and Democrats (I mean loyal Douglas Democrats—not traitors or Copperheads) have come up in nearly equal numbers to the support of the Government of the United States. Hundreds of thousands of loyal Douglas Democrats have come up and united with us, shoulder to shoulder together with us ... [illegible]

the same glorious battle fields. At the very commencement of this war it was my especial desire, and my practice, as Governor of the State, to select for Colonels and officers of regiments as many of the distinguished Democrats of the State who were capable of leading ... [illegible] ... the latest day of my life, that those fingers signed the Colonel's commission of the world's grand commander, U. S. Grant. [Deafening cheers.] ... such men as General Logan, Colonel Hicks, Colonel Fouke, and a long list of men who have stood conspicuously in the Douglas Democratic party; they have been true to their trust.

I am here further to say that I do not believe that the rank and file of the Democratic party which is now ranged under the banner of McClellan, and standing upon the Chicago platform, are disloyal to this country. If I thought so—if for one moment I could believe that the farmers and mechanics of this country who belong to that party were disloyal—then I would shed my tears for all our institutions, and for our Government ... [illegible]

So that when I say that I would address myself to the judgment, and not to the passions of men, it is for the purpose of giving to that party the credit to which they are entitled, and trying to show them that the policy they are pursuing, and the man they are about to vote for, would forever destroy this Government of ours.

Now, to return to the question, whether the war is just on our part.

Let me appeal to you, my Democratic friends, without going back into the origin of this war, which did not have its origin in the fact that the Democratic party of the South in their efforts with the traitors of the South would not co-operate with you as Democrats in carrying out the policy which had, prior to that, been carried out by Jackson, Polk, Douglas and all the distinguished leaders of your party? In 1860 at the Charleston Convention, Douglas was excluded from that Convention, and he failed to receive the nomination. Why? because as Douglas himself says, although he had leaned just as far to the South, as he could, although he had gone to the very verge of Northern sentiment, although he had stood by his Southern brethren in all their troubles, yet they repudiated him at the Charleston Democratic Convention, because he would not subscribe to the odious doctrine of Breckinridge, and that doctrine was that the slave holder had a right to take his slaves into the free territories of the United States under the Constitution and the laws, just as he had a right to take his horse or other property. Lincoln had taken the ground that slavery should never come into the territories of the United States. Douglas, who was equally loyal to the Government, the Union and the Constitution, took the ground that the people of the territories were to be left perfectly free to decide the question of slavery for themselves. Well, Breckinridge and the traitors, who afterwards went out of the Union, took the ground that they had a right to take their slaves into those territories, against the doctrine of Douglas, and against the doctrine of Lincoln. Now here the illustrious leader of your party was ousted from the Democratic Convention at Charleston, because he said that he would not give up the Union, that he would not consent to a Government whose corner stone should be African slavery. For this reason Douglas, who had done so much for the South, who had always stood by the South, was defeated as a candidate at the Charleston Convention. The South then and there put forward their candidate. Douglas represented the loyal Democracy, Lincoln the loyal Republicans, and Breckinridge the pro-slavery ideas of the Southern Confederacy. They then and there put forward their candidate, with the confident hope that Lincoln would be elected, and that they would have a pretext for going out of the Union.

Now, who is responsible for this war? who commenced it? Long before Mr. Lincoln was elected President of the United States, the South had prepared to organize an army five hundred thousand strong; it had taken possession of all the United States property—all the forts, arsenals and navy yards, and every particle of the property of the United States in the rebel slave States. Not only this, but I stand here to-day and fearlessly charge that the United States was guilty of forbearance which amounted to criminality, for I was in the House of Representatives and in the Senate Chamber when I saw such men as Jeff. Davis and Slidell and Mason and Toombs send their resolutions to the Speaker's desk; that they would go out of the Union, that they would go home and raise armies and that they would attempt to establish a Southern Confederacy by armed force. They left their seats in the Senate and the House of Representatives; they walked coolly out; they went away defiantly in the face of the President and the nation, and organized this war against the authority of the Government. James Buchanan sat still by and said that Congress had no power to coerce a seceded State. That made him a stench in the nostrils of the Democratic party, and sent him down to that unfathomed depth of infamy from which he can never recover. And yet to-day you take the same ground for which you almost denounced Buchanan, and say that the authority of this Government can never be restored by military power. Not only this, but before Mr. Lincoln took his seat—in February, 1861—eight of these States met together in convention at Milledgeville, in Georgia, and they then and there passed their ordinance of secession, declaring that they would go out of this Union, and that they would sustain their Government, based upon slavery, and establish the confederacy by force of arms if necessary. This was before Lincoln took his seat. But this is not all. Who struck the first blow? Who fired upon our boat as she went peacefully down the Mississippi River? Who fired upon your flag, upon the ever glorious Star and Stripes, as it floated upon Fort Sumter? Who fired upon the Star of the West, as it was taking supplies to the famished garrison of Major Anderson? Alex. H. Stephens said to them at the Milledgeville Convention, "we have the control of this Government; we have the President, we have the Cabinet, we have the Senate and the House of Representatives, we have the foreign ministers, we have had them ever since the Government was founded. This Government has done no wrong to us; the South has prospered under this Government;" and in the face of all these facts they raised the black banner of revolt, and defied the Government of the United States; took their oaths, went out of the Union and swore that they would maintain themselves as a separate confederacy, in defiance of the power of the Government. I say now, that the man, whoever he is, to whatever political party he belongs, who says that it was not his duty as a citizen, who says that it was "of the duty of the government of the United States, that it was not the duty of every lover of his country to rise in arms and suppress this infernal rebellion, is either a coward or a traitor, or both. [Loud Cheers.]

I am not here, to-day, as a mere anti-slavery man. I believe I have the credit, throughout this State, of being an Abolitionist. [Laughter, and a voice, "It don't hurt you."] But what I wish to say on this subject is this, that I care not what a man's opinions may be upon the abstract question of slavery. ... [illegible] ... support of the Government in this hour of our national peril. I am a good deal upon this subject like I was when I was a candidate for Congress in Green County some years since. There were some forty Abolitionists there, and my opponent (Mr. Calhoun) said, "Dick will not say whether he wants those Abolitionists to vote for him or not." Says I, "I don't say that; I don't want them to vote for me." I replied that I wanted every man, high and low, rich and poor, drunk and sober, maimed, halt or blind, every man of 21 years of age, Whig, Democrat or Abolitionist, that could get to the polls on the 8th of November, to go there and vote for Dick Yates for Congress. [Laughter.] And to-day I want every man to stand by his Government. I want to save this Government of ours, I want unanimity from my Democratic friends and the support of my Republican friends. I want every man to come up now, to-day, and swear with me before High Heaven that we will preserve this glorious Government of ours, the Government of Benjamin Franklin and George Washington, and hand it down, pure and free and fresh, to our children, as it came from the hands of our fathers. [Cheers.]

Notwithstanding I have said that I do not appear to you as pro-slavery man, or an anti-slavery man in reference to this war, yet, fellow-citizens, I do rejoice from the bottom of my heart, that while we are subduing a rebellion against the authority of the Government, while we are restoring that authority, and establishing our Federal Union, I rejoice also that we are striking strong and effectual blows for the suppression of African slavery, and for the establishment of the great principles of God's equality throughout the Southern States. [Cheers.] I am a Southern man myself. I was born and reared in the South; there are the homes of my childhood and the grave of my mother, and it is for the South as well as for the free loyal North, that I desire to see slavery, the everlasting curse of humanity, banished and blotted from the face of the earth. [Loud applause.] It will make these proud and haughty aristocrats who, from habits of tyrannizing over their poor slaves, have become unobservant to any correct and proper form of government; it will put that aristocrat upon a level with his poor white neighbor ... [illegible] ... Slavery has been the canker-worm of the South, to eat out its manhood, to destroy the substance of the people and degrade the poor white man by dividing the territory of the South into large plantations, making the schools remote from each other and so far, so that the poor white people could not obtain an education. This I know. Fellow citizens, reverse the rule, and say that every man is entitled to the proceeds of his own labor, and that every one who would deprive him of the honest proceeds of his labor—every such man—is a moral thief and a rebel. [Cheers.] Establish the proud doctrine that every man whom God Almighty has created in his own image is entitled to the same inalienable rights with every other man, and that he shall enjoy the same rights under our glorious emblem of grandeur, power, and freedom. Send your free schools to the South; establish free labor there; establish freedom of speech; open Bibles, so that every man can lift up unchained hands and a free, unfettered soul, to the God who rules over us—then the South, like ourselves, will rejoice, and "bloom and blossom as the rose."

Fellow-citizens, a great deal is said upon the subject of negro equality, and it is attempted to deter us from the performance of our duty, by declaring that we are in favor of negro equality. Now this doctrine of negro equality is the greatest humbug of the age. There are not two races of men whom God has ever created who are equal. I do not consider the negro equal in physical and intellectual conformation to the Anglo Saxon race, or the pure Caucasian race. On the other hand, I believe that our pure Anglo Saxon and Anglo-Norman races are the highest types of humanity, and I believe that the negro is perhaps the lowest type of created humanity, and that between these all the tribes of the earth exist. But, fellow-citizens because the Englishman is not equal to the Irishman, or the Irishman to the Englishman, the German to the Laplander, or the Laplander to the American, is he therefore to be deprived of his rights? [Shouts of "No," and cheers.] I hear some say it is the white man's war, that they are for the abolition of slavery because they are for the white man. Now, I am for the abolition of slavery, not because I am for the white man, or the red man, or the black man, but because I am for man, for God's humanity. [Loud applause.] I am for conferring upon every human being the right to the proceeds of his own labor, and to all the advantages which he has a right to under the constitution of the United States and our glorious declaration of American Independence. I am not here to utter these sentiments to-day for the first time—these have been my opinions, well known and understood for a long time past. I am not afraid to utter them now. I have not been afraid to utter them for the last thirty years; and I will say this: I believe that whenever a man is just to himself, just to his own conscience, just in the performance of his duty, he will always find a response in the popular heart. [Applause.] And I am here to-day to say that ... [illegible]

You ask me what I would do with these negroes ... [illegible] ... This country cannot remain one half slave and the other half free. You may depend upon that ... [illegible] ... Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation ... [illegible] ... emancipation, in the United States as well as elsewhere. [Tremendous cheers.]

But I am not here to excuse myself on this subject of slavery. I do not believe in the doctrine that we are not to agitate the question of slavery, and I wish to say that there is no country in no part of the United States, where there is not a restricted freedom of speech, except in the South ern States. A man there cannot utter a sentiment ... [illegible]

freedom of speech in the South, ... [illegible] ... When I go to the Senate he will not ... [illegible] ... We will then carry an army of two hundred thousand ... [illegible] ... and the Southern traitors, of the men who have gone to the battle fields, under the sound of the American Marseillaise—"John Brown's body is mouldering in the ground, but his soul is marching on." [Immense applause greeted this sentiment.] They will return amongst us, fellow citizens, I trust there is no one who hears me now, who will ever consent that those men who have worn the United States' uniform, who have fought under our glorious flag, who have rallied to the side of our brave boys on the battle field, should be returned into slavery. [Applause, and shouts of "Never, no, never."] I will tell you what we will do with them. We will have 200,000 strong, and I believe the Monroe doctrine, which the Democratic party has adopted ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... there has been interfering ... our commerce upon the ocean, plundering upon our ships and burning up our vessels. I will say that at the end of this contest we will bring them to account for all this.

I pause this to show that I am about as good an anti-slavery man now as I have ever been. At the same time I say that this war is neither a pro-slavery nor an anti-slavery war. It is nothing more nor less than the great question of national existence. The question is whether your children and the friends who surround your fireside shall have a Government in which to live, and you may rely upon it ... [illegible] ... this Heaven's most favored heritage, if you do not rise and swear that rebels shall not have control of this Government, that Southern traitors and Northern Copperheads shall not destroy your glorious inheritance. If we allow this, then all is gone, and gone forever. [Applause.]

Fellow-citizens, I was at the Chicago Democratic Convention. [Laughter.] I had read in the good book that Sodom and Gomorrah might have been saved by the presence of a few righteous persons, and so I went. [Laughter.] I have often thought since, what if the Angel Gabriel had blown his last trump while I was in such company! [Laughter.] But, I have not failed to remember the other portion of the good old Scripture and the fate of Lot's wife, and I have never looked back—[Applause.]

Fellow-citizens, if we would understand the objects and designs of a party or a platform, we must know who are the men that made it—the builders of that platform—the men who have constructed it—in order that we may understand the motives which actuated them and the purposes they had in view. We know what the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution are by looking at the names of the men who made them. They were made by Washington and the other noble men who stood about the camp of liberty in the days that tried men's souls, and we know their sentiments and feelings were carried out in the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence which their own hands had written and their own minds conceived. Now, at this Chicago Convention, I saw such spectacle as human eyes never saw before, and heard such sounds as human ears never heard before. There were the plug-uglies from Broadway, the woolly-heads and silver-greys, and the roughs of the Bowery; there, too, were men with shingles to do the clipping, and with banners and transparencies bought at a cost of $2,500 by Augusta Belmont, the British Broker and Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee; there was Governor Seymour and Governor Wickliffe, and a whole host of those fat, sleek old statesmen, who have been living on Uncle Sam for the last fifty years; there was a long list of those hungry, lean, lantern-jawed, wolf-like men—ex-Congressmen and the like—who have not had a bite for many a day. I pitied those poor devils. [Laughter.] And I pitied myself, too, because I knew that if Uncle Sam did not take care of them, the country power of the Government would be increased. [Applause and laughter.] Then there were those Sons of Liberty and Knights of the Golden Circle, those Dodd men from Indiana, who had imported arms to Indianapolis for the purpose of destroying the authority of the National Government. Then there were what we call the Lincoln corncrackers—the men who believe that Lincoln is totally incompetent to discharge the duties of President because he is too obstinate, to see that they are the very men to control the affairs of the country. Then there was a long list of shoddy contractors, men with gold-headed canes and diamond breast-pins, and with finger rings covering about a quarter of an acre, with the face of George B. McClellan upon them. [They have worn these pins and rings of Abraham Lincoln ... honest old face of Abraham Lincoln ... place.] Then there were the British bankers and brokers, such men as Belmont, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, and largely interested in Southern bonds. I would not put ... have joint stocks in a respectable cabbage patch as in Southern bonds at this time. Then there were the Know Nothings—know nothings in name and know nothing in fact. [Cheers.] There was a long list of these that I have to describe where I will have to depend entirely on the poet. There were—

"Cocksombs and dandies, and loafers and nibblers,
Blacklegs and shavers, and peddlers and scribblers,
Bankers and brokers, and cunning buffoons,
Thieves that steal millions and thieves that steal spoons."

Rebels and rowdies and ... in rags,

... [illegible] ... [Immense applause and frequent peals of laughter greeted this amusingly characteristic sketch.]

But, fellow citizens, I have failed to mention the hero of that occasion, the sun of this great solar system, the man who had rendered Jeff. Davis more service than any other man in the United States of America—the illustrious Clement L. Vallandigham. I want to mention it as an evidence of the exalted patriotism of that Convention when they could then and there cheer and shout and applaud Vallandigham, who has been a greater traitor than Jeff. Davis ever was or ever can be. They thought they had it all their own way, but we will show them now, will we not? [Cheers, and shouts of "we will."] When they left Chicago they left with high hopes. It was a large Convention, controlled by the very man whom I speak of—by Vallandigham. I had like to have said by Jeff. Davis. [A voice—"You would have been about right."] But that Convention would have done honor to Richmond much more than it did to Chicago. Controlled by such men as Vallandigham, Voorhees, Fernando Wood and Ben Wood, men who have never had an impulse of patriotism since this war began, men who have been throwing impediments in the way of the Government and who have urged resistance to the draft; men who have opposed the filling up of our shattered and broken regiments; men who from the beginning of this war to the present time have never offered a solitary word in favor of the preservation of the Union and the Government. As they left Chicago they were in high feather, but when coming to a depot, they looked up and saw a large bulletin, and called upon the people there, and ... for George B. McClellan; but, fellow citizens, one mighty response came back from the people for Abraham Lincoln. [Loud cheers.] The people are always patriotic—they are always on the side of their country. They had been watching anxiously for news from this Convention; they caught it vibrating upon the telegraphic wire, and they had got it, and by the time we had got to Springfield I could not bear from all sides any but from been in such high glee, the name of George B. McClellan mentioned one single time. It reminded me very much of the old lady who had swallowed a ball of yarn, and in attempting to draw it out became very much alarmed, and called out to her husband, "John, for God's sake come quick! I'm raveling right out!" [Cheers and laughter.] I had not been in Springfield three hours when I came to look upon the long countenances of War Democrats upon the peace platform, and Peace Democrats with a war candidate, and saw the smile of triumph that lit up the faces of Union men, before I knew just as well as I know now, and as well as I will know, the 10th of November next, that Abraham Lincoln will be the next President of the United States. [Loud applause.] Not sooner did the thunder of rebel cannon upon Fort Sumter rouse the American people to arms, than this platform of the Chicago Convention cause this great people to spring to their feet and shout "down with the traitor and up with the stars." [Immense applause, loud and long continued.]

Fellow-citizens, I have said that the Chicago platform was a surrender of your Government. Is it a surrender of your Union. Now let me for a few moments call your attention to the provisions of that Chicago platform. It is an-nounced in that Chicago platform that the war has been a failure and it became any one of American ... to admit the fact, in the face of the people, and thus preclude our availing ourselves of any opportunity for a fair and peaceable negotiation in respect to our difficulties. But even if the war is a failure, who is responsible for it, who but those who have failed to give the Administration their support? Who does not know that if the Administration had been supported with unanimity by men of all parties in the free and loyal States, that this war would have terminated long ago, and terminated gloriously to our arms? Why, the only hope of Southern traitors, as announced by the Richmond papers, and by the leaders of the rebellion, is in the fact that they hope for the election of George B. McClellan, and they hope for Northern sympathy as they had, they expect assistance from a portion of the Northern people. But is our war a failure? [Many voices: "Nary a time."] Why, fellow-citizens, I stand up here to say that of all the wars that have ever been waged upon the face of this earth this has been the most glorious and successful. What were the conditions of the parties at the beginning of the conflict? We had nothing—we had no army, we had no navy; the South were armed; we had no money; they took our navy and took with it our army and took our money; they took three-fourths of the territory; they blockaded our rivers, they blockaded our coasts, they took every particle of Government property which the United States had. Do you not remember, when I sent the first regiments from this State, I could only send them as far as Cairo; every point of the Mississippi south of that was in the possession of the enemy. And now look at the position of this war. We have carried our arms the entire length of the Mississippi; Fort Henry and Belmont; Donelson and New Madrid, Island Number Ten and Vicksburg, have been successfully recovered by us, and now our banners ... proudly over the battlements of New Orleans. [Loud Cheers.] We have closed up the entire coast against the rebels; we have reconquered territory thirteen hundred miles in length and seven hundred in breadth, and any army in Atlanta has fallen before the fierce onset of Sherman's legions, and Mobile before the thunders of Farragut's cannon, and while General Grant says that the enemy is exhausted in men and resources, and is robbing the cradle and the grave to fill up their decimated ranks, we are going to Father Abraham with "five hundred thousand more" to close up the ranks of Grant and Sherman, and press forward until the last rebel shall fall and the rebels sue for peace. Yet these gentlemen say that this war is a failure.

Not only this, but this Chicago platform is a surrender of the Government, because it says we shall cease hostilities. Upon the very eve of our victory we are to hold out the white, and go to Jeff. Davis, and ask him to be convention to adjust the difficulties which now exist between the North and the South. In other words, we are to disband our armies which shall be withdrawn back from Grant and Sherman and Farragut; that our armies shall be brought back over the graves of their fathers, and that they are to leave their homes to be trodden by traitors and their armies to ... Jeff. Davis that after four years of war we are whipped, and that we ask him for a convention to settle the difficulties between the two sections. ... [illegible] ... If there be any convention of the States, we have been in convention with us in every convention ... we have had in the United States, in the peace conventions, ... the Congress of 1861; ... they had their representatives in Congress ... in both Houses; ... and they would not ... this Union, and now, what have they done ... [illegible]

to meet you in convention again? Who will compose this convention? Of course the South will send her greatest men—Generals Lee, General Hood, General Early, and Price, and Cameron, and Forrest, and Beauregard, and Mason, and Slidell, and such men to compose this convention. What do we have, for the sake of the South, more than we had when they ... the war in which they are engaged, and now, after they have shed rivers of blood ... [illegible] ... Why do you want a Convention? If you want it at all it is to ingratiate yourselves in favor of your southern brethren. It is to give them greater guarantees upon the subject of slavery, it is to protect them in what they call their southern rights. But ... you say you are for the Constitution as it is, ... what ... by the other day ... [illegible] ... the Constitution as it is, ... Lincoln and ... Well now, if you want a convention, it is for the purpose of altering the constitution so as to give the South greater guarantees for slavery. What are the questions which have to be decided by this convention? First, there is the fugitive slave law. They will ask the loyal States to make every free state a hunting ground for slaves ... [illegible] ... They will ask you then to establish the doctrine held among our Southern Democratic leaders, the doctrine of State sovereignty and State rights. The adoption of this doctrine would be the end of this doctrine. It would ... to dissolve and dismember this glorious Union, and to establish thirty-four different nations instead of one glorious and mighty Union, whose flag is known upon every continent and every island over the broad ocean, and on every sea, existing under its broad canopy of Heaven. But when we had ... [illegible] ... agree, where would be our army? I would take one or two, or perhaps, three years to get the machinery of this continent in motion. The time of our drafted men would have expired, the time of many of our soldiers would have expired, our armies would have been reduced by desertion, by disease, and by death of every kind. At the end of the proceedings of this convention, Jeff. Davis would say, "Here are all of your terms, but I would not consent to any peace, except upon the terms of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy." Have I not told you that the last man of the confederation should fall in the trenches before I would consent to any peace except upon the terms of recognition of the Southern Confederacy? He would still say to the people of the North, "As I told you at first, I am for war until you acknowledge our independence." ... and I say to you, when you acknowledge that the war has been a failure, and allow a cessation of hostilities, "When my armies are strengthened, I have got supplies from Europe; the blockade has been broken; your armies and your navies have been withdrawn, they have been reduced by desertion, and by the expiration of their terms of service, and I say to you now, as I said at the beginning—everything or all for war."

And, on behalf of the loyal citizens of Illinois and of this country, I am here to say to Jeff. Davis, and to throw in the face of his minions and of the traitors who would destroy our Union, that by the booming thunders of Farragut's cannon, by the terrible onslaught of Sherman's legions, by the flaming sabres of Sheridan's cavalry, and by the red battle glare of Grant's artillery, my voice is still for war. [Cheers.] War to the knife, persistent, unrelenting, stupendous, extirpating war, until the last rebel shall lay down his arms, and our flag shall float in triumph over every inch of American soil. [Loud and long continued cheers.]

There has been no time since the commencement of this war when these rebels could not have had peace by laying down their arms and submitting to the authority of the Government. The Administration has held out to them the olive branch of peace all the time. The Proclamation of Amnesty was the olive branch. It said to the traitors, "we will give you one hundred days to come back into the Union and to the support of the Government, and if you do not come before the expiration of that time, we will emancipate your slaves. The amnesty proclamation was the olive branch. It told these men that if they would only swear allegiance to the Government, they should elect their Representatives to Congress, just as Representatives were elected in the free States, and enjoy all the immunities and privileges of the Government. Fellow citizens, we occupy this position: we were ready, as a great, powerful and magnanimous nation, when they laid down their arms and submitted to the authority of the Government, to receive the great mass of our Southern brethren, with open hearts and outspread arms. We only want them to follow the scriptural rule contained in the story of the prodigal son. He had left the home of his father, and wandered into a far country, and in dissipation and sin he squandered his substance; but when he came to himself and returned to his father's house, he said, "Father, I have sinned against Heaven, and before thy sight, and am no more worthy to be called thy son." And his father put upon him fair robes, and ordered the fatted calf to be killed, saying, "This my son was dead and is alive again, was lost and is found." Thus is all we ask of our Southern brethren. Let them come to themselves; let them obey the laws and the Constitution of the United States; let them lay down their arms, and all the masses of the Southern Confederacy, who have been deluded by these traitors, shall be received, and Jeff. Davis and the leaders of the rebellion will be hung as high as Haman. [Loud cheers.] But every act that has been adopted by the Government of the United States for overcoming the rebellion and coercing the rebel States into subjection to the authority of the Government, has been declared by these Northern traitors and sympathizers to be unconstitutional. The Proclamation of Emancipation is unconstitutional, the Confiscation Act is unconstitutional, the draft is unconstitutional, but the acts of Jeff. Davis are never complained of as being unconstitutional. The acts of the men who have overthrown the Government are never complained of as unconstitutional whatever. You all remember that the walls of Jericho were destroyed by the blowing of rams' horns. If that had happened now they would have said that that was an unconstitutional mode of destroying Jericho [applause] ... [illegible] ... whatever is necessary to overcome the rebellion, whatever act may be necessary to suppress this rebellion is constitutional. That is the law of this case; that is the law of nations; and whatever acts the President may adopt as necessary to put down this rebellion is constitutional.

Now I have done with the platform. Here comes the candidate, and then I will leave you. George B. McClellan is named upon the Chicago platform, and you say he is a war candidate. If he is a war candidate, is it honorable in him to accept a nomination upon a peace platform? [Cries of "No."] If it is not honorable, is it not dishonorable in you to support him? I will ask you, my Democratic friend, if, when Sumter was fired on, and seventy five thousand men were called out, was it not right? Is there a Democrat here who says that Sumter was not right? Is there a mean, cowardly descendant of Jackson, or of any one else, will say it was not the duty of Lincoln to suppress and put down this rebellion? If you would not have done it, would you have done your duty? You say, well, I am for the man—I will swallow the platform because I like the man. It reminds me of a certain Deacon who was tried before the church for drinking brandy and water. When asked whether he was guilty or not guilty, he said not guilty as to the water. [Roars of laughter.] He was guilty as to the brandy but not as to the water.

We have presented you, as a candidate, Honest Old Abraham Lincoln.

Fellow-citizens, Abraham Lincoln is the truest representative of our Government, of the working man, of every one I know of. A Government where each man is equal to every other man, not only a king or potentate, or power, but by a majority where one man has as much right to vote as any other man, and has the control of the laws as much as Abraham Lincoln. You say who shall rule you as much as any other man. It is the only Government on the face of the earth where the poor man has equal rights and privileges with the rich man. I remember ... [illegible] ... some thirty miles to see him. He was still at work on his farm. In 1831, I ascended the Illinois River, from the State of Kentucky, on a packet loaded with bacon and seed-corn for the State of Illinois. There was but few settlements then; they were confined to the woods that skirted our rivers, and the graves that interspersed our prairies. I came to this country only thirty-four years ago, and though I was a poor and untutored boy, yet, living under a Government which gives every poor devil a chance, I stand up before you to-day as the proud though humble Governor of two millions of people; and Abraham Lincoln, the boy I visited on his farm, has ascended to the highest summit of human power. He had an education like myself—like most of ourselves and our friends—scarcely a common school education during those days, and I confess that, while we found fault with him, that his proclamation did not come quick enough, while I sent him, myself, some flaming, fiery dispatches, yet I found out that I was too fast and not Abraham Lincoln; because, when I went down to Washington, he showed me his proclamation, and says he, "Dick, that proclamation was written two months before I got your telegram, but the time for it had not come till the people of the North saw the necessity of transferring the negroes to our side, instead of have them fighting on the rebel side. Fellow-citizens, I have seen his head hang low; I have seen the furrows of thought and painful anxiety upon his countenance; I have seen him oppose opinions, contending with free State men, and reconciling free State men and border State men, slave men and anti-slave men. Among them all I have seen him stand self-poised, and I believe that as George Washington was the chosen of Almighty God to guide our fathers through the Revolutionary war, so Abraham Lincoln is the chosen of God, to guide our people to the shores of deliverance on the other side of this rebellion. (Loud and repeated applause.) And, fellow citizens, when these young soldiers, these boys with the curly locks, shall have become gray with the frosts of many winters, when they shall gather around their firesides with their old comrades, and tell how Grant stormed the heights of Vicksburg, or pressed the enemy through Shiloh's bloody woods; how Logan fought at the head of his legion, where Dick Oglesby was wounded, where that brave comrade fell, and say how Honest Old Abe too did mighty wells—he was not the Governor of one State, but he was the President of thirty-four States of this Union; he had perplexities; he had perplexities such as never devolved on any of them; he had to supply our armies with ammunition, to employ all the agencies of transportation—steamboats, railroads, and every other sort of conveyance—he had to send to the last soldier of that army his rations three times a day, and he stood firm and undaunted amidst the clamor of politicians, he stood true to his country, and he swore, as General Jackson swore, that "this Union must and shall be preserved." As long as the Mississippi shall flow, so long will the name of Abraham Lincoln live in his messages, in his correspondence, in his writings, in all his noble acts, that name will go down and blazon history's proudest, brightest page, to the last syllable of recorded time.

Be of good faith, be of good cheer. I have had an unfaltering faith that our country would be delivered. I have had faith in Almighty God that this chosen people should never be overwhelmed by traitors and enemies to destroy it. We have the dome of our national edifice, ... the State through the ... [illegible] ... the battle and the breeze, and, as she sails amid the rocks on one side and the shoals on the other, all the loyal men of America will say, "Sail on, oh Ship of State," &c., &c.

I just wish to call your attention to the fact that, during the eighty-five years of the illustrious career and prosperity of the country, from the beginning of this Government to the present time, there has been no nation upon the face of this earth where the people have rejoiced in so many blessings as we have done; there is no country where the people are so perfectly free, where one man is the equal of every other man; where the majority rules; where the laws have been so wisely administered ... [illegible] ... there is no country beneath the sun where the tree of human liberty have burst so broadly and brightly in the human heart as in these United States of America. Will you destroy that country?

I must acknowledge my obligations to you, to this glorious old county, for the hearty expression of opinion you have given me in this trying crisis in which I had to run the unofficial ... [illegible] ... thank you for ... [illegible] ... by all the memories of history, by all your hopes of glory, by the ... our brave boys ... battle fields, by all the ... [illegible] ... all your hopes of liberty, by all the aspirations of Christian freedom, I call upon you to renew your allegiance to-day, and to swear ... [illegible] ... pretty shall enjoy at the hands ... [illegible] ... fathers have given to you, and that you will transmit to your children in all its purity the United States of America. [Immense applause.]

The speaker retired from the platform amid ... [illegible]

most enthusiastic cheering, which did not subside for some minutes.

### GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN BEEF PACKING.

#### Application of Circular Saws in Cutting Beef—Ten Beeves Cut into Mess Beef in Six Minutes—Improvements in Slaughtering.

Notwithstanding the importance which the Provision Trade of the United States has assumed, it is a most singular fact that comparatively little improvement has been made in the mode of operating of packing, cutting, &c. It is true, in the matter of packing hogs, some progress has been made, so far as relates to the construction of pork houses ... [illegible] ... but little or no progress has been made in slaughtering and packing of Beef Cattle.

In all the beef packing houses of the city, ever ... the same process that was gone through in killing, dressing, cutting and packing ten years since exists now. There has been no change, no improvement and little or no progress, except in the extraordinary increase in the trade.

A visit, a few days since to the Beef and Pork Packing establishment of A. E. Kent & Co., on the South Branch of the Chicago River, however, satisfies us that genius has commenced operations even in this branch of industry. Hitherto the cutting of beef for market into mess, extra mess, prime mess, India mess, &c., has been done by hand—by simple side power—but during the present season, A. E. Kent & Co. have introduced circular saws and steam power. Two large saws have been erected, which are driven by steam, and these saws are made to do the work of upwards of twenty men with hand saws, and in a much neater and better manner than formerly. The application of circular saws in cutting beef has been experimented with repeatedly by others, but it has proved a failure till now. The great difficulty to be overcome was in the construction of the table on which the beef was cut, ... [illegible] ... the table gradually spread, and the ... [illegible] ... to work, and so ... simple, but none the less valuable because of its simplicity. A whole quarter of beef is placed on the false table, which is pushed against the saw, and as the sawing proceeds, the table gradually spreads, so that the only part of the saw which is touched with the meat is the edge.

To test the labor-saving qualities of this improvement, the product of ten head of oxen was placed on the table, ... [illegible] ... and the order to start. Away went the saws whizzing, and quarter after quarter of the beef disappeared, after having been cut up into small pieces; and in exactly *six* minutes from the time of starting, the whole ten head of oxen were cut! Now, this was all done with two saws and six men, who fed them and took off the pieces as they were cut. At this rate, these two saws and six men could cut up one thousand head in *ten hours*. This shows the capacity of the improvement when fully tested. But with ordinary running, the two saws and six men can more easily cut one hundred beeves per day than could fifteen men 100 per day by the old hand-saw process.

Here then is a saving of more than one-half the labor and about two-thirds of the time usually employed, and also a great improvement in the manner of cutting.

When offering Mess Beef for sale, the inspectors are particular in seeing that the pieces are cut square and smooth. If they are not, it is rejected and branded inferior. This damages the sale, and the owner incurs a loss thereby. By the application of these saws, every piece is cut alike—there are no hacked pieces, no ragged edges—every piece is cut smooth and clean, and square. In this respect alone—not to speak of the labor saved—the invention is a highly valuable one, and cannot fail to be greatly prized by the trade.

Besides, A. E. Kent & Co. have made other improvements in the beef packing department. Instead of killing the steers with a hammer, by knocking them on the head, they are shot by a bullet in the head from a breech loading rifle. Besides being less cruel, this is a much quicker mode, as the animals die instantly.

Then as soon as they fall and are bled, a chain-lever is attached to their horns, and by turning a lever, steam power is applied, by which the carcass is immediately dragged from the slaughter pen into the dressing room. This is a great improvement on the old appliance of ropes, with block and tackle.

Another improvement has also been introduced, which consists of a railway conveyer, by which one man can convey an entire beeve from the dressing room to the hanging room. This has often been introduced into the pork packing establishments, but it has never before been used in hanging beeves.

#### Important Revenue Decision.

On Tuesday the committee appointed by the Board of Trade, to confer with the Department of Internal Revenue, relative to the liability of grain dealers to pay the income tax under certain conditions, presented the following report:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1864.

To the Directors of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago; Gentlemen—

The undersigned committee, appointed by your honorable body to visit the City of Washington and confer with the commission of Internal revenue in relation to the liabilities of merchants or traders to pay government tax in certain cases have attended to the duties assigned them, and beg leave to report.

That, after a somewhat protracted interview with the commissioner, your committee, by request of the commissioner, put the substance of their communication in writing, which, together with the reply of the commissioner to their interrogatories was as follows:

To the Hon. J. J. Lewis, Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

Sir—The undersigned committee appointed by the directors of the Board of Trade of the city of Chicago to confer with you touching the liabilities of merchants or traders to pay government tax in certain cases, deem it proper first to state the manner in which business is transacted by the members of the board, and then request your reply to the following interrogatories.

The various kinds of grain are transported from the country to the city in cars and in boats, varying in quantities from two hundred to six thousand bushels, which, on arrival, are put in store, and warehouse receipts are issued for the same, obliging the parties who issue them to deliver the same on vessels for shipment to those in whose favor the receipts are issued, or ordered.

Said warehouse receipts, endorsed, are bought and sold many times before the parties holding them are called upon to deliver the grain covered by the same, upon vessels for shipment. It is no uncommon occurrence for the same warehouse receipt to be sold, or bargained, for sale, two, three or more times in one day, and during the winter season, while navigation is closed, the same warehouse receipts may be transferred from one party to another by sale and delivery of receipt, or by contract for delivery, a hundred or more times.

QUESTIONS.

1. What constitutes a sale; or what is necessary in order to complete a sale?

2. A warehouse receipt is issued in favor of "A" or order, and the grain covered by the receipt A sells to B. A pays the required tax. B holds the warehouse receipt indorsed by A. Should the grain covered by said receipt pay another tax while the grain remains in the same locality, that is before shipment to another place, in consideration of the transfer of said receipt from one party to another?

3. A sells, or contracts to sell, to B one thousand (1,000) bushels wheat. B sells or contracts to sell, the same to C. By request of B, A delivers the receipt for the wheat to C. Is B who never holds the receipt, nor sees the wheat, liable to pay tax for the part he has taken in the transaction?

REPLY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: Replying to your letter of the 26th instant, that a sale of grain, stored in a warehouse, for which the owner has a warehouse receipt, is completed by the transfer of the receipt from the seller to the purchaser. Upon every sale, with delivery of receipt, though if the same lot of grain, duty is payable. If the sale is made through a broker, he must pay a duty of one-eighth of one per centum upon the amount received. If made by a dealer, the sum received is to be included in amount of annual sales for which he takes license. Duration for the sale of the same lot of grain between a series of dealers or brokers, are accompanied by transfer of receipt, are not sales liable to duty; but the final transaction, wherein the holder of the receipt delivers the same to the actual purchaser, constitutes the sale, and the revenue tax is levied upon the price which the former receives. Very respectfully,

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Deputy Commissioner.

Very respectfully submitted,

I. C. BORE,
H. SPRAGUE,
R. V. ROGERS,
Committee.

#### HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

##### Monthly Meeting of Managers—Contributions.

Yesterday afternoon the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Home of the Friendless, was held at the Home, No. 1,008 Wabash avenue, Mrs. Hoge in the chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. E. M. Boring. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following donations were reported: Per Mrs. Avery, Mrs. H. G. Powers, $5; Mrs. W. W. Avery, $5; Mrs. F. M. Avery, $5; Mr. James Ward, $5; Mr. W. W. Avery, $5; Mrs. J. W. Stanley, $5; Mrs. S. M. Moore, $5; Mrs. C. Barton, $5; Mr. D. Merrill, $5; Mrs. A. Miller, $1. A donation of $5 was also received from Simson & Hughes per Mrs. Ford, and $5 from Mrs. Charles Farnham per Mrs. Grant, also $20 per Mrs. Durgan.

Rev. E. M. Boring, Financial Agent of the institution, gave the following report as the result of his labors from October 17th to November 3d, 1864. The donations are either in cash, or in requisitions in clothing, vegetables or other articles:

[illegible]

Of this amount he had expended for articles for the Home $443.35, leaving a balance of $757.35, the cash portion of which he had handed over to the Treasurer. Mr. Boring reported that everywhere he had met with a kindly reception, and especially considered himself under obligations to friends at North Prairie, Libertyville, Russell's Grove and Diamond Lake.

Upon motion, the report of Mr. Boring was adopted, and a vote of thanks awarded to that gentleman for his indefatigable labors in behalf of the institution.

The Treasurer reported that at the last of the month there was in the treasury $434.31. During the month, exclusive of yesterday's contributions, $460.45 had been donated, leaving $1,065.00 in the treasury. To this may be added nearly $100 given yesterday by Rev. Boring and others.

Mrs. White, the matron, reported that during the month 48 persons, chiefly children, had been benefited. The number remaining in the institution for the month is 60, of which number 25 are at school. There are 36 children. Several adult inmates have been provided with good homes, one taken by ... [illegible] ... three children had also been given away and returned sick.

Upon motion the report was received and adopted. A lengthy discussion ensued regarding matters relating to the internal management of the Home and its inmates, after which the Board adjourned.

NEW CHAPEL IN CAMP DOUGLAS.—Col. Sweet, commander of the Post, has nobly rewarded the efforts of the Post Chaplain, in obtaining from the Government a suitable place for the soldiers to meet in. He has received orders to erect at once a chapel of suitable size, according to a plan transmitted by the Colonel, and which will cost upwards of $2,500. This will complete what General Grant said of it, "a model camp."

The following is the monthly statement of the ... [illegible]

### Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Commission.

Amid the various objects of benevolence before the people of Chicago, and now asking for contributions, permit me to call the attention of your city readers to the great importance of assistance and property caring for the hundreds of thousands of suffering freedmen.

The Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Commission has its Executive Committee, and its headquarters are in this city. It has an able Board of Managers, composed of prominent ministers and business men. It has already collected and disbursed large sums of money to feed the homeless, physical, intellectual and moral of the vast number of freedmen thrown on our hands by the progress of the war. It has sent over seventy teachers into the Southern field, to advise, instruct and elevate them.

Hitherto our personal appeals have been made mainly out of the city. Nor have they been made in vain, as our published receipts have shown. A cordiality and liberality is generally exhibited. Our Governor has publicly endorsed the work. A large number of ecclesiastical bodies have heartily, and everywhere they have approved and recommended the object to their churches. These bodies have greatly encouraged us in our arduous work.

But what has Chicago done for this great, and generally admitted as one of the greatest of the benevolent objects now before the American people? Comparatively little. True, some boxes of clothing have been gathered and sent, certain individuals and a few churches have liberally contributed to its funds, for which we are thankful. But hitherto the great body has done nothing.

The approaching winter and the incessant and pressing appeals are coming to us from various quarters to do all we can. We ought to raise $5,000 in Chicago alone, this fall, to meet the pressing demand on our treasury. Humanity and Christianity alike urge us to make this our appeal. Chicago, into whose lap is poured the wealth of the great Northwest, shall she not give of her abundance? We need—may I not say we must have?—her moral influence, her liberal example and her pecuniary aid.

Let none hold back for political reasons. This work belongs to no party, as such. It is a work of humanity and Christianity, I repeat. In the overruling of Divine Providence—the millions of former slaves are now going free and stand before us in suffering need. Shall their physical necessities be met? Shall their plastic minds be moulded for good or evil? Shall their liberty be a blessing or a curse? ... [illegible] ... friends of the freedmen generally, and to all who love to do good, I most earnestly appeal, feel that it is their duty to this as well as to all other good objects.

Money may be sent to the agent at our rooms, 36 Washington street, who is keeping a Chicago book account, and to calling on all he can. $25 constitutes a life director or member, and $5 an annual one. To all such our periodical, the *Freedman's Bulletin*, is gratuitously sent. H. W. CONN, General Agent in the City.

ROBBERY.—A low, rough looking vagabond sort of a fellow named Moore, was at the Police Court yesterday, on complaint of a soldier's widow, named Ann Prendergrast, charged with robbing her of $190. The amount was received in settlement of her dead husband's claims. He came into her house and took it from her pocket while she was asleep. He was held to bail in the sum of $500 to appear at the next term of the Circuit Court. In default he was sent to jail.

## General Notices.

THE AMERICAN

Sugar Manufacturing Company,

Registered under the Act of 1848, authorizing the formation of Corporations in the State of New York.

CAPITAL ($1,500,000) ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Divided into (30,000) Thirty Thousand Shares of ($50) Fifty Dollars each.

Twenty-Five Dollars to be Paid on the Completion of the Subscription.

The balance due on Shares to be called by Trustees as needed, but no call to be made without one month's notice.

PRESIDENT:

T. A. HAVEMEYER, Esq.,
(Of firm of Havemeyers & Elder.)

VICE PRESIDENT:

Hon. CHARLES F. LOOSEY.

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SOLICITOR:

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EDWARD C. KOCH, Esq.

MANAGER:

Mr. JULIEN DENY.

The Company has been organized for the purpose of Manufacturing Beet Root Sugar in the United States. Books of subscription now open at the office of Messrs. ROWES & MACY, 30 Wall street, New York, ... [illegible]

GEORGE F. FOSTER,

53 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Ship Chandler and Sail-Maker

and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Manila, Tarred and Hemp Rope

CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS.

Twines, Bell and Sash Cords, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Netting, Paints, Oils, &c.

Old Canvas and Hoisting Machines for Stores.

FLAGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ROGERS & CO.,

Coal and Pig Iron Merchants,

Have for sale in lots to suit,

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| 300 Tons | "A No. 1" | UNION IRON. |
| 200 " | B No. 1 | UNION IRON. |
| 200 " | No. 1 | SCOTCH IRON. |
| 50 " | No. 1 | PRATT IRON. |
| 50 " | No. 1 | POKEEPSIE IRON. |
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Lehigh, Blossburg, Lackawanna and Erie Coals.

OFFICES—144 Market corner Monroe, and South Clark street, north of C. B. & Q. R. R. Crossing.

Post Office Drawer 2653.

BENEVOLENT

WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION

FOR THE NORTHWEST.

All persons having war claims of any kind against the U. S. Government put AT ONCE avail themselves of the pre-eminent offered them by this Association. ... [illegible] ... Widows, as well as in the city. Circulars, stating terms, etc., will be sent to those desiring them; also, blank forms with proper instructions.

The most scrupulous and prompt attention will be shown, and all desired information given to those applying at this office.

All communications to the Association should be addressed to W. J. HAMILTON, Secretary, Office No. 1, 52 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill. Address P. O. Box 1860.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Capital Stock, - - $1,000,000.

100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.

Subscription Price $5 per share.

LANDS YIELDING LARGELY.

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WM. V. PHIPPS, Vice President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.

Books are open for subscription at the office of the Company, No. 31 Empire building, 71 Broadway, N. Y. ... [illegible] ... Address the Company, P. O. Box 5038, New York.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS,

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 25, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, all soldiers now on leave or furlough in the State of Illinois, may, on application to these Headquarters, have their furloughs extended until the 10th of November, 1864.

II. Application for extension of furloughs may be made by letter, addressed to the Asst. Adjutant General of the District, by giving—

1st. The name, rank, company, regiment, brigade, division and corps.

2d. The place where the furlough was given.

3d. The date of commencement and the time of expiration.

III. In all cases where it is practicable, application for an extension of furloughs will be endorsed with the approval of a commissioned officer of the army.

By command of Brig. Gen'l Jno. Cook.

... Capt. and A. A. Gen'l.

TO THE BENCH AND BAR

OF THE NORTHWEST.

I have for sale a set of the

ENGLISH COMMON LAW REPORTS,

In 93 volumes, second hand, in fine condition, which I offer at a bargain. Also a lot of second hand

Miscellaneous Law Books.

JOHN A. NORTON, Bookseller, 106 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

BUCK MITTENS,

AND GLOVES.—The largest stock of the above goods in the United States.

Also—Fur and Kid Gloves and Gauntlets.

BOOT AND SHOE PACS,

Warranted superior to any other in the market, and ... [illegible]

NORTH BROS & GILLETT,

12 Murray street, New York.

REMOVAL.—Dr. J. C. Dean begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has removed his Family Office from 14 Clark street to 184 Lake street, Chicago.

DRS. BOGUE & DEAN,

DENTISTS,

144 Lake street............Chicago, Ill.

E. A. BOGUE. J. C. DEAN.

Having facilities for performing all operations in their profession, both operative and mechanical, respectfully offer their services to those requiring them.

NOTICE.

E. M. GRAVES

Has removed from 59 South Water street, to the corner of

Michigan and Dearborn-sts., North Side,

Where he will continue the Flour and Provision trade as heretofore, and will also continue to buy and sell all articles in his line, ... [illegible]

E. M. GRAVES.

Northeast corner of Michigan and Dearborn-sts. Chicago, Oct. 31, 1864.

300 BBLS. DRIED APPLES.

Choice New York and Ohio, for sale. Also, New York, Michigan and Ohio Green Apples and Cider in quantities.

F. NEWHALL & BRO.,

63 Dearborn street.

OLDE PAPUR WANTED.

Economie is Welth

[illegible]

## Helmbold's Extracts.


TRIBUNE

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1864.


GRAND DEMONSTRATION ...

In the year 1852 the writer of this ... located in the Drug Business in the city of Philadelphia, but for the last fifteen years most of his time has been occupied in the manufacture of the various fluid and Fluid Extracts most prominent, and to which he desires to call the particular attention of the Public, are the Extract Buchu and the Extract Sarsaparilla, both of which are highly concentrated preparations of the ingredients entering into their composition. One bottle of Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla is fully equal in strength to one gallon of the Syrup or Decoction as usually made, and is used by Druggists throughout the country, have adopted it in making their syrups of this name, and one tablespoonful added to a pint of water is fully equal to the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink, so much used in former years to purify, enrich the blood and beautify the complexion. In calling attention to my remedies, I wish it distinctly understood that they are not Patent Medicines, most of which are compounded by persons too ignorant to read a physician's simplest prescription, much less prepare Pharmaceutical Preparations. These persons advertise. I am compelled also to do to bring my name before the people. In conversation on various occasions I have been astonished at remarks similar to the following, and these made in many cases by persons of no ordinary intelligence. To-wit: that the medicine business is the most profitable—all that is necessary is to advertise. Thousands have embarked with such ideas, and millions have been expended in bringing them before the public. The result of such speculations everywhere, is that when brought to the test, lacking merit, they have been abandoned. How few of the many thousands embarking are compelled to abandon the business entirely bankrupt; look back fifty years and see how few have been successful; ask the makers of their success, and you will find my statement in regard to merit correct.

I contend there is no business requiring the qualifications more, or the medicines are brought to contact with Druggists everywhere. I am also well aware that persons reason in this manner—that they say benefits one may be of no advantage to another. How mistaken the idea!

A Blood Purifier for one is a Blood Purifier for all.

A Diuretic for one is a Diuretic for all.

A Narcotic for one is a Narcotic for all.

A Purgative for one is a Purgative for all.

Just as much as wholesome food for one is wholesome food for all, with no more difference than that some constitutions require more than others, and that persons in disease are given to despondency—expecting in a few days or weeks, and perhaps with a single bottle of medicine, to be restored to health if not to youth and beauty. These persons rarely recover, lacking patience and considering a few dollars expended for the benefit of their health a waste of money. These same persons may have been years in breaking down their constitutions, and privately expended thousands of dollars in dress and dissipation, and think nothing of it. Such forget that

GOOD HEALTH IS TRUE WEALTH.

In conclusion I wish to say and also to have distinctly understood, that I could not labor and would not give my undivided attention to my preparations but for the confidence I have in them; knowing of no prescription or medicine equal to them in all or any of the diseases for which they are prescribed. The remedies are used in diseases to which any person may be liable, in either sex. Bed Wetting in children and diseases arising from various causes, such as change of water, climate, strains, bruises, over exertion in confinement, and decline or change of life—occurring in persons from 18 to 25 and from 45 to 60—complications relating to females, &c. They will do as I say in each case as recommended, from whatever cause originating. As before remarked my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic; my Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier. I will willingly pay ($500) Five Thousand Dollars each for better remedies. With upwards of 20,000 recommendatory letters and unsolicited certificates, I have never resorted to their publication. In this case I shall however append a few remarks, trusting they may be appreciated. I am to the afflicted and suffering humanity

Their Humble Servant,

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Manufacturer of Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1864.

Our esteemed friend and fellow-citizen, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, informs us that he contemplates removing to the city of New York, with a view of enlarging his business. We have been acquainted with him for upwards of ten years; have been pleased with his integrity and fair dealings. Commencing in a small way, his article now possess merit to ensure the success he has met with, and from our acquaintance with him can confidently speak that we do not believe he is a man who would wish to impose on anyone, much less the afflicted and feeble, in our long business experience as an advertising medium, have never heard of the success of any medicine without merit.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of June 28, 1864.]

We are gratified to hear of the continued success in New York, of our townsman, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, Druggist. His place, next door to the Metropolitan Hotel, is 26 feet front, 150 feet deep and five stories in height. It is certainly a grand establishment, and speaks favorably of the merit of his articles. He retains his office and laboratory in this city, which are also model establishments of their class.

[From the Largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.]

I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupies the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WM. WEIGHTMAN,

Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia.

[Remarks from Chemical Analysis.]

After a careful examination of Helmbold's Preparations, they enjoy our utmost confidence. We consider them to be safe and reliable.

... [illegible] ...

Philadelphia, June 11, 1864.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy. The utmost confidence may be reposed in its curative powers in the above diseases, also in restoring the exhausted powers of nature which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease, or Forebodings of Evil; in fact, universal Lassitude, Prostration and inability to enter into the enjoyments of society. If no remedy is used in such cases, Consumption or Insanity ensue. Visit our hospitals, asylums and prisons and be convinced. The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health, happiness and that of his posterity. Helmbold's Extract Buchu will give you brisk and energetic feelings, enable you to sleep well, and is more strengthening than any of the Preparations of Bark or Iron.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu,

—AND—

Improved Rose Wash,

Cures diseases arising from habits of dissipation and imprudences, allaying pain and inflammation, and for which those unpleasant and dangerous remedies are frequently used. It cures, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure.

All the above diseases require the aid of a diuretic.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

is the Great Diuretic.

Helmbold's Extract of Sarsaparilla

Cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald or Sore Head, Tetter, Pimples on the Face, Erysipelas, and all Eruptions of whatever nature on the face or skin, purging out the Humors which make disease, enriching the blood and ...

BEAUTIFYING the COMPLEXION.

How to use the remedies so as to guarantee a perfect cure:—In all diseases except those arising from habits of dissipation or imprudence, use the Extract Buchu ... In those use the Extract Buchu and Rose Wash. In Pimples on the face, or any and every part of the body, use Extract Sarsaparilla, applying to Pimples and all external Diseases or Eruptions the Improved Rose Wash. Who can ... [illegible] ... the above diseases, instead of restricted, avoiding ... In recurrence a cure is effected in an astonishing short period, but in cases of long standing it is better to purchase a half dozen bottles, and use faithfully according to explicit directions, in which case I am satisfied to receive a perfect cure.

Direct letters to HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, New-York, next Metropolitan Hotel; or to HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, 104 South Tenth st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Describe symptoms in all communications.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Beware of Counterfeits!

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S!

TAKE NO OTHER!

[illegible]

# Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1864.

## GRAND DEMONSTRATION FOR THE UNION.

### The Loyal Masses Out in Full Force—Delegations from the Country.

### Yesterday Afternoon—Mass Gatherings in the Court House Square and in Metropolitan Hall.

### The Evening Rallies—Wide Awake Procession—The City all Ablaze with Torches—Fireworks—Naval Engagement—Mass Meetings in Bryan and Metropolitan Halls—Distinguished Speakers.

The loyal men and women of Cook county were gathered in full force in this city yesterday. The announcement that in the afternoon there would be addresses delivered by Union speakers, drew together a large concourse of people from all parts of the county. From early morning till noon, the trains coming into the city were laden with passengers from the adjacent towns, and hundreds of wagons brought their living freight to swell the huzzah for Union and Liberty, and for the men who have been selected officially to represent those people in the coming contest of Tuesday next.

We cannot particularize all the delegations which arrived in the city. They came from Lake county in great numbers, bringing thirty wagons containing [illegible] of the loyal men of Warren, [illegible] which, very many more came in on the trains to them was awarded the flag. The town of Lyons sent in nineteen wagon loads of men and women who bore aloft banners inscribed with patriotic devices. Evanston sent a large delegation, which arrived about 2 o'clock, preceded by the veteran Reserve Corps band. In the first wagon drawn by four horses, was borne a transparency, on one side of which was an illustration of "Democratic Unswerving Fidelity to the Union as in the Past," representing Floyd running away with muskets, and Buchanan woefully ejaculating, "I cannot coerce a State." On the other sides of the transparency were the mottoes:

"The F's we propose—Patriotism, Perseverance, Pluck."

"Evanston delegation for Lincoln and Johnson."

Following this was a four-horse wagon, bearing thirty-five beautiful young ladies, representing the States, with Columbia in the center. Each lady wore a blue cap with gold stars, and over her right shoulder was drawn the American flag.

Succeeding this part of the cortege, was another four-horse wagon, fully loaded, in which was a transparency, representing, on one side, McClellan on his knees before Jeff. Davis, who sits on a bale of cotton, with his fingers gyrating from his nose; between them was a monument to "Illinois volunteers." Surrounding the picture was the inscription, "The last resource of statesmanship exhausted." On the remaining sides of the transparency were the mottoes:

"We will bury the Grave Digger."

"First Subjugate, then Educate."

Then followed a long line of wagons and carriages, filled with the sturdy yeomen of Evanston, with their wives, daughters and sweethearts.

All these as they poured through the streets, preceded by bands of music, were greeted with rousing cheers, which were returned with a will; it was a demonstration sufficient to send a chill to the heart of every copperhead, many of whom looked on while their blank faces told how much they feared the marching on Tuesday next of the mighty Union host of which these were but the advance guard.

#### DINNERS AT BRYAN HALL.

Lower Bryan Hall was the center of attraction to thousands yesterday afternoon between the hours of 12 and 3. We do not know how many viands were consumed there, but the quantity must have been enormous. And there was not enough. The hall was filled with tables, and the ladies in attendance were untiring in their attention to the wants of the soldiers, as well as of the guests, served as rapidly as possible, and hurried off the sitters to make room for more. They well understood the value of the old farmer's remark in harvest time: "Boys, I don't begrudge you victuals, but I do grudge you time; hurry up." In consequence the occupants of the tables changed with almost marvellous celerity. [illegible] The thanks of the ladies and of the soldiers are due to those who thus contributed to swell the fund for the relief of our brave defenders yesterday.

T. B. Bryan, Esq., announced a donation of $313.50 from Master Walter and Miss Flora Fassett, received at a little Fair held at Bonaventura, Hyde Park. Ballot boxes with printed tickets were kept at the Hall during dinner by young ladies. The following were the votes deposited: Lincoln, citizens' vote, 117. Soldiers' vote, 17. Total, 134. McClellan, 1.

The larder was replenished in the afternoon, and a magnificent supper was spread by the ladies in the evening, which was as well patronized as had been the dinner during the day. We publish receipts to-morrow.

#### AFTERNOON GATHERINGS.

The programme advertised for the afternoon was not fully carried out, owing to the disagreeable weather. The heavens threatened rain, and although it did not fall, the gathering clouds loomed portentously, and a chilling wind made it exceedingly disagreeable to stand out of doors more than five minutes at a time. It was quite cold, and the presence of furs and other warm wrappings was not sufficient to overcome the frigidity of the atmosphere. Nevertheless, the people gathered in great numbers. The only two sides of the Court House where speaking was rendered possible by the wind were each crowded by a large concourse of persons, and another assemblage adjourned to Metropolitan Hall.

#### COURT HOUSE SQUARE—SOUTH SIDE.

The south door of the Court House Square was early surrounded by a large number of Union-loving men, among whom were very many ladies, most of whom had come in with the country delegations. The Great Western Light Guard Band was in attendance and furnished most excellent music. The proceedings here commenced about half-past two o'clock.

C. G. Wicker called the meeting to order and nominated as Chairman, Hon. J. Y. Scammon.

##### HON. J. Y. SCAMMON.

Hon. J. Y. Scammon said that four years ago the loyal people of the North assembled in this city and nominated a President, Abraham Lincoln. Then the people declared themselves willing to make certain concessions to slavery, but Divine Providence ruled that the institution should be destroyed. Unanimously, defiantly, the slave holders rejected all propositions, and made war upon the only Government which could be declared free. Then Mr. Lincoln had to step forward and take a stand against the institution. The Emancipation Proclamation was not the selection of Mr. Lincoln, it was forced upon him by the logic of events. However much the President or the people may have desired peace, they could not have it so long as they remembered the fundamental principal of the Constitution, that all men were born free so the proclamation of universal freedom was a necessity, not a choice. The speaker stated that the struggle had only two sides. The one party were fighting for freedom and free institutions, the other party were battling for slavery and the degradation of the human family. A few days ago, the speaker continued, he saw the President in the Executive Mansion, and congratulated him on the auspicious prospects of the elections, but Mr. Lincoln, rather than thinking about his own advancement, had his whole mind occupied by the glorious news from Maryland, by which that State had declared its firm intention to be free, and strike the shackles from every slave. A few days ago there assembled at the Cattle Pen in this city the Copperhead Convention, which nominated for chief officers of this country a couple of shams. The loyal men who met at Baltimore have selected a couple of men whose whole lives have been a stern reality, and who have risen from the ranks of the people themselves. Those men who have been nursed in the lap of luxury have proved traitors, while Andrew Johnson, the poor ignorant tailor, has successfully risen in an honorable political career, never forgetting his poverty, his origin or his Master. Daily was he opposed to and insulted by the Southern aristocracy, and now it is the Northern people do their duty, next Tuesday will find him elected to the second position in the country. On the other hand George B. McClellan obtained an extensive education at the expense of the Government, and then when he could obtain more money than by serving his country, he resigned his Government office to obtain a place under a railroad corporation; likewise George H. Pendleton has nothing to hold up in the estimation of the American people besides his pseudo aristocracy. The Union party is the only one which represents the working men, the only progressive party.

The speaker concluded by an eloquent appeal to his hearers to do their duty at the ensuing elections.

##### HON. M. P. GADDIS.

Hon. M. P. Gaddis, of Ohio, appeared, not to advocate the tenets of any particular party, but standing upon the broad platform of the Union of all the States, to advocate the principles of the political institutions handed down by their fathers. What, continued the speaker, brought his hearers together from their city homes and country hamlets. They had not met to discuss any threatened pestilence or famine, but simply had they gathered as children of a common household, to resolve that next Tuesday's sun shall set upon the glories of their national honor. Still, the speaker continued, he would not ignore political parties, for if all thought alike, no pure sentiments would in time be entertained, but there are times when the whole people, throwing aside all party ties, must rally together to strain the good of the whole country. When the rebellion was concluded, political parties will again be in order, though these parties will differ from those of to-day, the democracy that will be a pure party, led by such men as Grant and Sheridan and Sherman, and not be built upon the ashes of the present bastard Democracy. [illegible]

[illegible]

Peace men in their ravings assert that all consistent men should be in favor of any amicable arrangement with the rebels, but Christ himself, [illegible] The Constitution, the speaker continued, was not the Union, but only the stepping for the Union itself is the will of the majority of the people as expressed through the ballot-box. The majority of this country [illegible]

[illegible]

which the infamous slave power had crippled and wounded. Later than this date, the fear of struggle between freedom and slavery, with which the issues of Kansas and Nebraska are forever celebrated. Wishing to extend the area of slave labor, the South determined to seize upon Kansas as a slave State, despite the fact that such seizure was directly opposed to the Missouri Compromise. To gain their ends a bill was passed by which the people there [illegible] choice regarding their own domestic institutions, thus virtually repealing the Missouri Compromise. But when the act was seen, the free people of the North saw the danger, and rushing to the contest in opposition to fraud, violence and coercion again baffled and defeated slavery. Kansas obtained a constitution, and in that parchment the death blow was struck at the heart of slavery. But though crushed and defeated, the system was not annihilated, as might be seen in the Dred Scott case, where the courts, going out of their records, brought a decision disgraceful to freedom, civilization and national honor, affirming that they considered the negro to be so abased that he had no rights which the white man was bound to respect. On this success the slave power tried to put together the Democratic friends at the North, and failing in their attempt drove in their attack upon Sumner in 1856. The success of the Republican party in the election of Abraham Lincoln, the South knew forever stemmed the extension of the slaveholding territory, rendering perfectly null and void the previous ruling of the Supreme Court. All through this contest, while the South were continually laboring to extend their accursed system the free men of the North remained true to themselves and to their Constitution. Increasing everywhere the results of free labor [illegible] The contest between the powers culminated in 1860 in the defeat of the slave party, when the system completed the sum of all its villainies by rebellion against the Government it could no longer control. It remained with the people of the North to say whether the effort of the South shall be successful, and whether the honor of the country shall be preserved. The war is an evil, but the country's honor demands that it be borne. There are three ways by which the war may be stayed. The first is to recognize the South, and thereby destroy the Constitution; the second was the reconstruction of the Union on a slave basis, both of which schemes must ever be opposed by loyal men who can only support the third way, which is the subjugation of the rebels by force. [Cheers.] The rebel armies must be annihilated, their Government crushed and slavery abolished. A conquered South can only be governed by a defeated Republicanism existing with the accursed system of slavery, or else the hated institution must be destroyed and Southern society reconstructed upon a free basis. This end must and shall be attained.

##### GOVERNOR YATES.

Hon. Richard Yates, Governor of the State of Illinois, was then called forward amid rousing cheers, but excused himself from speaking in the open air on account of exhaustion. He would address them in Bryan Hall in the evening at 7 o'clock.

##### COLONEL DANIELS.

Colonel Daniels had just returned from Egypt [laughter] and was happy to be able to affirm that, that once benighted land was now redeemed and would, next Tuesday, stand on the side of freedom with the most loyal district in the State. He was sorry to see that there was any opposition to the government, for all are common citizens of a country and all should prayerfully with their faces bowed reverentially in the presence of their God, vote on the side of right and freedom—vote to support the gallant boys upon the battlefield, who, with all their noble bravery, require the aid of loyal citizens. But all men did not think alike, and many would perhaps conscientiously vote in opposition to him and to the wishes of the boys in blue. Such men were the victims of party prejudices, and were so much absorbed by partisanship that they cannot distinguish the right, unless it be that represented by their own principles. Such men boasted the name of Democrats, but they forgot to see how greatly Democracy has degenerated during the last few years. Jefferson and Jackson, two of the leaders of Democracy, would not have belonged to the present Belmont peace party; indeed, these men, history proves, would be more radical in their sentiments than Mr. Lincoln, or any of the leading Republicans of to-day are. These are facts which Copperheads forget, and they seem to suppose that, because they label their tickets with the name Democracy, that the rank and file will rally round their standard and vote for any or everybody they are wanted. But the time is coming when these men will see how woefully they have been mistaken, as many a McClellan voter has discovered that the good old name is now nothing but a misname for principles which will lead the nation into destruction and anarchy. The speaker continued by earnestly urging all his hearers to support the right. In after years when the broad facts of the present crisis will be laid bare, robbed of all surroundings, shame will mantle the brows of those whose vote was cast on the side of rebellion and pseudo Democracy. When on next Tuesday the death-blow has been dealt to all opposers of the Administration, freedom will triumph, and rebellion and despotism will lie crushed and withered, never to lift up its puny voice of opposition again. Remembering the vast issues involved in the present struggle, every man must labor without ceasing to gain the success of the right. The boys in the field are sacrificing more than can be readily computed; home and friends, safety and life, they are sacrificing for freedom and for the Union, to bring upon the people at home all the blessings which a good government can bestow. Remembering this fact we at home must let nothing be considered too arduous to carry the election of the representatives of Union and freedom. Unless every man works for the right unceasingly he is a traitor, and deserves nothing but the universal contempt of every lover of liberty in the world, the hatred every of loyal man.

##### FLAG PRESENTATION.

The proceedings for the afternoon were terminated by the presentation of a handsome "star spangled banner" to the town which had furnished the largest delegation to the gathering. The successful township was Warren, Lake county, from which delegates reported to the number of 328. The presentation was made in an appropriate address by C. M. Hawley, Esq., and was briefly acknowledged by Mr. James Nottingham on behalf of the committee from Warren.

#### COURT HOUSE SQUARE—WEST SIDE.

Second in the order of time, a large number of Union-loving men gathered on the west side of the Court House. The meeting was here very enthusiastic. It was called to order by C. M. Hawley, on whose nomination, Colonel John L. Hancock was appointed Chairman.

Col Hancock, in taking the chair, congratulated the audience upon the favorable auspices under which they had met. Victory now perches upon our banners, as it will certainly do on Tuesday next. He then introduced

We are unable to furnish a report of the speaking at this stand. Hon. John Wentworth, our candidate for Congress, was the last speaker, and delivered one of his characteristic addresses. Speaking of McCormick's subscription to the county scrip, Mr. Wentworth said Mr. McCormick did not subscribe a cent to the scrip till his friends—like Governor Seymour's "friends" in New York—threatened to burn him out. Mr. W.'s remarks were replete with humorous hits at the Copperhead platform and candidates, and especially the "reaper" candidate, for whom Mr. Wentworth made frequent calls.

The Copperheads have no more hope of defeating Mr. Lincoln than they have of electing McCormick. But they are laboring to defeat Dick Oglesby for Governor, Col. Eastman for State Senator, and Isham and Dolton for Representatives, hoping thereby to secure the Legislature, and full control of the State, when they will inaugurate civil war in this State. Thus it behooves every Union man to pay special attention to his Legislative ticket, and to do all in his power to defeat this delectable Copperhead plan.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wentworth's remarks, the meeting adjourned.

#### METROPOLITAN HALL.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather the meeting which convened at the north side of the Court House, adjourned to the Metropolitan Hall, which, in a very few minutes after the Great Western Light Guard Band struck up, was comfortably filled. The most remarkable feature in the audience was the 36 young and beautiful ladies from Evanston, each wearing the national colors. They were loudly cheered on their entrance into the Hall.

##### HON. ELLIOTT ANTHONY.

Dr. S. C. Blake took the Chair, and in a few appropriate words introduced Hon. Elliott Anthony, who was received with loud applause. After it has subsided Mr. Anthony said:

Four years ago a Presidential election took place in this country, and Abraham Lincoln was constitutionally elected. On the next day the South Carolina Legislature said it was the duty of the people to secede. The officers of the State resigned their positions, and on the 20th of December the State passed the ordinance of secession. When the question of secession was debated in the Georgia Legislature, A. H. Stephens rose up and said the South had no reason to secede. For a great number of years the South held the reins of government. On the 8th of November depends the perpetuity of the Union. He need not go into an argument to prove that every American citizen ought to sustain the Government. The Democratic platform made at the Convention held in this city, declared the war a failure, and recommended an immediate cessation of hostilities. The Union candidates for State and county offices are good men and true, and it is the duty of every man to see that they will be elected.

The Band performed the "Star Spangled Banner" in capital style.

##### HON. W. C. GOODHUE.

Hon. W. C. Goodhue, of Peoria, was next introduced, and said that U. F. Linder had made a speech at Joliet, in which he said the Republican or Union party was the lying and stealing party, the blood and thunder party, and the go to h—l party. The elections in Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania have proven satisfactorily that the Union party is the lying-out party, and that the Copperhead party was the go to h—l party. (Cheers.) The responsibility of the war is not on the Republican party, as the Democracy are wont to say. A. H. Stephens said in Georgia that the South had no cause for secession. The North never gave any provocation. He prophesied the dreadful calamities that secession would cause, and his prophesies have been fulfilled to the very letter. He (the speaker) felt proud that he had, in and out of Congress, maintained the views of Henry Clay in relation to the slavery question. The Democrats say that the Republicans might have prevented the war. They might have done so if they would have let the South alone, permit them to seize our forts and take possession of our mints and arsenals. The leaders of the Democracy turned a deaf ear to the warnings of Washington, and, instead, induced the people to believe that the election of an opposition candidate would plunge the people into civil war. This is not all. After the election of Abraham Lincoln the Democratic party renounced the doctrine of coercion—thus encouraging the South to persevere in their infamy. James Buchanan, the then Democratic President, after seven States had seceded, said that the rebels had violated the Constitution, but he did not have the power in the Government to put down the rebellion, consequently the auspicious moment for crushing it was lost forever. The Democratic party had better wash their hands of the blood shed in this war, before they attempt to charge the rebellion on the Republican party. The Democracy wanted somebody to concede, but did not care to do it themselves. We are told by this party that it supported the war with zeal until the President issued the Emancipation Proclamation. They said it would unite the South and divide the people of the North. This is, in the first place, a concession that the watchword of the people should have been "Our country right or wrong." The Democracy prophesied that the Emancipation Proclamation would divide the people of the North, and in order to fulfil the prophecy, the Democratic party went to work to divide the country. The Democracy in the Mexican war was for our country right or wrong. To-day this principle has been abandoned. We are not fighting to-day for country but for national existence, and yet that good old watchword has been abandoned by the Democratic party. Where is the man who has not wept when he wished to go back to his home of peace, and mingle with those who now sleep in their graves. We are all longing for peace, but it is the Copperhead party that is the true party. [illegible] by the fathers of the revolution. [illegible] despair the waves of revolution will bury this country. We have almost succeeded in giving the rebellion its death blow, and if we only persevere, the day is not far off when secession and revolution will be effaced from this country forever. [illegible] Let us be true to ourselves, let us be true to our country, and in a very short time peace will smile over a re-united country. [illegible] [Loud applause.]

##### R. D. DRISCOLL.

R. D. Driscoll, Esq., was next introduced, and said he proposed to talk a little about the gentleman from Virginia, better known as McCormick's reaper, whom "Long John" is going to thrash. [illegible]

[illegible]

duced August Belmont, to traffic in Confederate bonds.

The Band here gave "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean."

##### REV. C. M. TIFFANY, D. D.

Rev. Dr. Tiffany was next introduced amid long continued applause, and congratulated the nation on the ratification of freedom in his native State—Maryland. The severance of the Union is as impossible as the severance of the Union-loving hearts of the people. He was glad to see the young ladies here, representing the different States of the Union. The seceded States will come back into the Union, loyal and under the administration of Lincoln and Johnson. The speaker did not like the Democratic party, because it was always in favor of compromise. He did not like it, because it might have put a stop to the rebellion if it had chosen. He did not like it, because a portion of it was fighting us in the field, and forging votes in Baltimore and New York. He did not like the Democratic platform, because it demanded a cessation of hostilities, and because it was cowardly. The sentiments of this party are in direct accordance with those of the South. Grant and Sherman have done much to prevent the election of its candidates. The Democratic platform was printed in the London Times before it was adopted in Chicago. It was built in the South, sent to London via Canada, and re-marked by Rothschild to his agent, Belmont, who gave it to the free people of the North. Geo. B. McClellan is a gentleman in the private walks of life, but the speaker liked him so well that he did not think it wise to take him out of those walks. Geo. B. McClellan could do nothing with 200,000 men, and how much could he do with 20,000,000 people? At the distance of twelve miles he won splendid victories in Western Virginia, and gained the battle of Malvern Hill while on a gunboat. He changed his base, or rather made a base change, when he left the gates of Richmond for the Chickahominy graveyards. The speaker did not like the Democratic platform, nor the Democratic candidate. He would never vote for a man who had not voted a man or a dollar to the putting down of the rebellion. It is desirable to have good principles, but it is more desirable to have pluck. Better to stand as Abraham Lincoln has stood, by the ship of State, than to turn back and be craven hearted. He believed in men acting out what they thought. He the speaker proposed to vote for Abraham Lincoln on Tuesday next. The man who can vote, and don't vote, is unworthy of living in this nation. Every man must see that every other man votes. [Loud Applause.] It is a glorious thing to live in the present time. It is still more glorious to see a slave State passing a Constitution giving liberty to all, irrespective of color. [Loud cheers.] Let us send back the greeting "Illinois the home of Lincoln and Grant, stands beside Maryland." When from all the States, the voice of the people shall rise up "Freedom and Liberty—Lincoln and Johnson,"—then will be the time to pray. Now is the time to watch. Watch that no frauds are committed. It is only within the past year that the dome of the capital has been crowned with liberty. It was not right that its shadow should fall on slave-pens, but these are done away with now.

The Reverend gentleman's address was listened to with the greatest attention, and elicited rounds of applause.

##### C. C. POMEROY.

C. C. Pomeroy, Esq., of Kentucky, was next introduced, and said four years ago he did not vote for Lincoln, but after four years of thought he determined to do so, on the 8th of November next. The State of Kentucky has suffered much in maintaining the Union, and the Union men of Kentucky will greet the Union men of Illinois in the election of Mr. Lincoln. The English nation will see that we don't want her sympathy. In the election of Mr. Lincoln we will teach Louis Napoleon that there is no room on this Continent for bankrupt princes. In the election of Mr. Lincoln we will teach the Jews of the Old World that we are capable of minding our own business.

The meeting then adjourned.

#### THE EVENING.

The grand feature of the day's proceedings was the torch light procession and display of fire works in the evening. It was truly a magnificent sight, and was loudly cheered by the countless thousands, who thronged the streets for the purpose of seeing it. About seven o'clock Clark, Lake, Dearborn and Lasalle streets, were packed full of men, women and children, all rushing here and there in squads to obtain positions where the procession might be seen to advantage. The balconies of the Sherman and Tremont houses, and the windows of all the houses on the route of procession were filled with men and women, anxiously waiting for the procession to pass by. About 7½ o'clock the various wide awake societies left their headquarters, and marched to the places assigned them, when the procession was formed in the following order:

GEORGE F. FOSTER, Chief Marshal.

Peter Page, J. J. Richards, J. H. Bowen and H. Wendt, Assistants.

FIRST DIVISION.

J. J. Richards, Marshal, formed on Lasalle street, right on Lake.

Band.

Ellsworth Zouaves, Military Escort.

Pioneer Wide-Awakes.

Second Ward Wide-Awakes.

Third Ward Wide-Awakes.

South Side Organizations.

Delegations from Country.

SECOND DIVISION.

Band.

Formed on Clark street, right on Lake.

J. H. Bowen, Marshal, John Baccler, Assistant.

Ninth Ward Wide-Awakes.

Eleventh Ward Wide-Awakes.

Twelfth Ward Wide-Awakes.

Emancipation Car.

THIRD DIVISION.

Band.

Formed on Dearborn street, right on Lake.

H. Wendt, Marshal.

F. H. Benson, G. Fisher, P. G. Peterson, C. D. Anderson, Assistants.

Fifteenth Ward Wide-Awake Club.

Fourth Ward Swedish Wide-Awake Club.

Thirteenth Ward Monitor Wide-Awake Club.

Fourteenth Ward Wide-Awake Club.

Sixteenth Ward Wide-Awake Club.

A little after eight o'clock the order of march was taken up, and the procession moved through the principal streets with banners flying and bands playing. The transparencies were numerous, and contained many happy hits. Among them we noticed "Woodmen spare that Tree," embellished with a picture of a woodman chopping a decayed looking tree; "The death of the two Georges—funeral will take place on November 8th," embellished with two coffins; "The inventor of McCormick's reaper looking after McCormick," with a picture representing the cheated artisan; "How are you Confederate Loan," with a bag containing $5,000,000 in Confederate loan turned over a tree; [illegible] "The Committee on Cessation of Hostilities—Grant, Sherman and Sheridan;" "Dick and the Deacon;" "Oglesby and Bross;" "Abe and Andy;" "The Swedes for the Union;" "No compromise with traitors;" "Little Mac can't come again on any of our gunboats;" "The Lincoln and Oglesby Club." One of the most noticeable features was a small quaker cannon carried on a frame by four stout men, bearing the inscription, "I captured this at Manassas." This little memento of Little Mac's brilliant dispatches claiming a great victory at Manassas, was received by the crowd with continued laughter. The Emancipation Car, bearing the inscription, "Maryland, my Maryland, is free," and ornamented on the end with a large picture of the Goddess of Liberty breaking the shackles of a slave, elicited frequent outbursts of applause. The Monitor Car, which contained a model of the famous monitor, was an object of curiosity among the crowd, and many speculations were indulged in concerning the use that was to be made of it. The procession was upwards of a mile in length, and was fully half an hour in passing a given point. The military band from Camp Douglas, and two sections of the Great Western Light Guard Band enlivened the proceedings with a splendid selection of patriotic airs. As the procession moved along, many of its members who did not carry torches, let off a brilliant display of Roman candles and other small fire-works.

On arriving opposite the Soldier's Rest, part of which was illuminated by the ladies in charge, the procession divided into two lines, one occupying each side of the street. In front of the Soldier's rest, about sixty feet apart, were stationed the model of the Monitor, bearing on its turret the legend, "The Lincoln Monitor—Bring on your Merrimac," and a model of the rebel iron-clad Merrimac, with the hated stars and bars floating from its mast, and bearing the inscription "Merry mac." About half-past nine the grand finale commenced with a furious discharge of Roman candles from the Monitor, bolt, and whenever a shot struck the rebel craft, the enthusiasm and cheers of the crowd knew no bounds. After a terrific cannonade, during which shot after shot struck the sides of the Merrimac, the crew hauled down the rebel rag and hoisted the white feather in token of surrender. The crew, however, acted out the rebel policy, for immediately after the surrender they set fire to the vessel, and in less than ten minutes she was wrapped in flames from stem to stern. Explosions of shell and powder followed in rapid succession, as the fire gained on her magazines, and in a very few minutes nothing was left of the "Merry-mac" save a few blackened timbers. The whole was eminently typical of the fate that will in a short time befall the bogus Southern Confederacy. The destruction of the vessel was the signal for a perfect hurricane of cheers, swinging of hats and handkerchiefs, and numerous individuals testified their approbation by letting of a large number of rockets and Roman candles.

The procession was again reformed and marched up Washington to Clark street, and down Clark to Lake—saluting the Tribune as it passed with a grand display of fireworks. The Tribune returned the compliment by a liberal display of rockets, and the procession then broke up—the organizations marching to their several headquarters.

It was a fitting closing to the day's proceedings, and must have struck terror to the hearts of the Copperheads, as they saw the Union men of Chicago turn out in such great numbers. There is still work to be done between now and Tuesday next, and it is sincerely hoped that the loyal people of Chicago will persevere in their duty, so auspiciously inaugurated.

#### BRYAN HALL.

Before 7 o'clock Bryan Hall was crowded to excess, every foot of sitting and standing room being occupied, while hundreds were turned away unable to gain admission. Col. John L. Hancock called the meeting to order, and introduced

##### GOVERNOR YATES,

who was received with thunders of applause, and three rousing cheers. A verbatim report of his speech will be found on the inside of this issue.

##### HON. WM. PITT KELLOGG.

After Governor Yates had concluded, Col. Hancock introduced Hon. Wm. Pitt Kellogg, of Canton, Ill., who spoke at considerable length, "pitching in" with a vigor and earnestness which deservedly met with frequent and hearty response from the audience, especially from the numerous boys in blue. His speech was full of telling hits, which were rapturously applauded. We regret that lack of space prevents our giving it in full and justice to the speaker forbids any attempt at making a synopsis. He concluded with the following eloquent peroration:

Now for those brave boys in blue, wherever they are, far away on the sea, protecting our commerce against rebel privateers, or cutting rolling seas over coast reefs [illegible] guided by the unerring sagacity of that old weather-beaten sea-dog Farragut, sailing triumphantly at the head of our noble fleet into some harbor wrested from us by traitorous hands, bravely facing death amid the thunder of battle, the heaving billows beneath and the wide expanse of Heaven above, shouting, cheering, [illegible] [illegible] from disease induced by privation and exposure, or wounds received in battle, on the march weary and footsore, at night with the bivouac fires burning brightly around them—no pillow but the green sward and no covering but the broad canopy of Heaven, or leading the deadly assault against some rebel stronghold—manfully struggling through the abatis, tearing through the palisades, scaling the embankment, and waging the desperate hand to hand combat [illegible] the enemy before them, with the exultant shout of victory, winning new laurels, or in the thickest of the strife, [illegible] [illegible] and the sound of whose voices they will never hear again, and leaving in battle no blot on their name, yet proudly to Heaven from the death bed of honor.

For these brave boys wherever they may be, and for the old flag that has so long waved triumphantly over the land and over the sea, the emblem of our national supremacy, I propose three hearty and enthusiastic cheers.

The cheers were given with a will.

##### PROF. M'COY.

Amid loud calls and three rousing cheers, Prof. Amos McCoy came forward and addressed the audience for a short time. [illegible]

[illegible]

Copperhead trembles for a life-time at the thought of his infamy. He concluded with calling for three rousing cheers for Grant and our brave boys in blue, which were responded to with a right good will.

##### HON. JOHN WENTWORTH.

Espying "Long John" on the platform, the audience refused to disperse, until they had heard from him. Mr. Wentworth came forward and spoke as follows:

We have met before on occasions like this, I have witnessed your enthusiasm, and I have before seen it pass away as enthusiastic, and as well satisfied of victory, who met here again three days later to cry over their defeat, and say that they had been defeated at the polls. It is very easy to stand upon the stage and speak; but to carry an election, is a different thing. You all feel well. How will you feel next Tuesday night? It is very easy to come here and make a noise; but when, two days after, you send news to our brave boys in the field that we have been defeated, and say that it has been done by fraud, it is a different thing. The men who are laboring to defeat you are not here to-night. The developments of the frauds of Gov. Seymour's agents are not a tithe of what they will do. The Governor of New York, in taking the soldiers' vote, took not only the votes of dead soldiers, but of those who had never had an existence.

My object is to carry this election. [Loud cheers.] There are only three days between now and election. Abraham Lincoln is going to be elected, and the gates of hell cannot prevail against him. I don't fear for myself. What would be your position to have a loyal President and a disloyal State? Ten thousand people have emigrated into this State from the neutral States. Over one thousand of them have become legal voters in the county of Adams.

The Senator from the South side may determine the political complexion of the State Senate. I find all sorts of fraud are on foot to defeat Col. Eastman. I am safe. You had better sacrifice me than Col. Eastman. One man goes to McCormick, and sells him the workingmen—only he don't. [Laughter.] I tell you if there is one man to be plucked from our State Ticket, let it be me. [Cries of "No."] Admit the defeat of Oglesby and Eastman, and Isham and Dolton will of course be defeated without them, which will carry the House. Then we will have the Governor, Senate and House of Representatives against us, and the State is out of the Union as they call out. ("No! No!") There are 100 men in the Fifth Ward intending to vote, who have no right to vote there. I will be there myself, if God spares my life, and no man shall vote there who is not entitled to.

I tell you this is one of the most doubtful States in the Union. I want to save my country. That man is the poorest who has no country. (Applause.) Get up early on Tuesday morning, and from dawn of day to sunset show the rebels who and what you are. We are more than cowards if we do not hand down to our posterity the glorious birthright which has been given us. It is a class of neutral voters who are to determine the election. You must labor with them to induce them to vote with us.

With a few more remarks, Mr. Wentworth concluded amid applause, after which the meeting adjourned.

#### METROPOLITAN HALL.

Metropolitan Hall, so celebrated in the annals of this campaign as the scene where loyal citizens have often renewed their vows of fealty to the great cause, was last night well filled with an audience of earnest men and women, anxious to listen to the patriotic outpourings of noble men, whose patriotism has caused them to work often, early and unceasingly, to attain the success of freedom and her chosen standard-bearers. During the meeting, the utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and as the gathering dispersed it was not difficult to see the determination upon each man's face to profit by the patriotic lessons he had received, and add his influence to roll up the glorious majority which will be given for right, next Tuesday, all through the country.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Hon. Grant Goodrich as President of the meeting. Judge Goodrich, in a few brief remarks, appropriately introduced to the audience Hon. M. P. Gaddis, of Cincinnati, who was received with a perfect storm of applause.

The speech of Mr. Gaddis was an eloquent effort, scintillating with forcible, patriotic sentiments. In a most impressive manner he rapidly reviewed the history of the American nation, dwelling upon its present glory and power. He showed that the honor which everywhere awaits a citizen of this continent is not to be credited to his particular city or State, but to the fact that he is an American—a citizen of the proudest, grandest nation on earth, and logically deduced that a separation of the States of the Union would be a loss of all the glory which enshrines our glorious flag, and that split up into a collection of dynasties, it would be feared or respected by none. Then in a pleasing light manner the patriotic speaker reviewed the two platforms, which with their respective candidates now stand for the support of the citizens of the country. He incontrovertibly proved that the policy of Mr. Lincoln's was the most merciful, the most pacific which could be adopted, concluding by expressing the determination of patriotic Americans, and only to re-nominate Mr. Lincoln, but to re-elect him. The Chicago platform received the most scathing denunciation from the orator. He rendered apparent in all their hideousness the many points where base rebellion stands unblushingly forward, and with eloquent severity criticised the actions and sentiments of the bright galaxy of aspiring individuals who supported it then, and who now hold it up as an emblem of patriotism and purity. In a strain he believed the statement that the "war had been a failure," showing with magnificent force that the war failed when McClellan was daily giving reviews for the edification of English autocrats and French Counts; when John Carlos Buell was coaxing Bragg to leave Missouri, in order that he should not be compelled, in his capacity of an American soldier, to whip him and drive him out, or when the other rebel Generals held the reins of military government, while over all stood that hoary-headed old traitor, Buchanan, hugging rebellion to his breast. Then the war was a failure. But when Grant, Hooker, Rosecrans, Sherman, Sheridan, and the whole host of gallant Union-loving Generals came into power, the word "fail" was blotted out from the fold of our glorious banner, and ever since that day it has waved over glorious successes. In conclusion, Mr. Gaddis reviewed at some length the negro equality question, claiming that the first men to attempt to equalize the negro were Democrats, and showing as the proof of the present favor of negro equality viewed with the Southern allies of Northern traitors, the universal prevalence of miscegenation through the whole rebel States.

He terminated his highly interesting address by an eloquent appeal to his hearers to do their duty next Tuesday, when a country redeemed will be their proudest reward.

The meeting was concluded by a brief and impressive speech by the chairman, who dilated upon the gigantic issues which are involved in the present crisis, and urged upon his hearers the importance of sustaining liberty and her standard bearers.

## THE FIRE LAST NIGHT.

### Wahl's Glue Factory in Ruins—Loss $150,000—Insurance $35,000.

About eight o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the southern part of the city. The alarm was rung by the Court House bell and the engines hurried to the spot indicated by the immense volume of flame which illuminated the sky in all directions. The scene of the fire proved to be the Glue Factory of Wahl Bros. & Lighthall, at Bridgeport. The principal part of which was soon consumed, together with their extensive machinery and vast quantities of manufactured and unmanufactured stock.

The fire broke out near the central portion of the main building, and in less than twenty minutes from the time it was first discovered the entire portion of the works was wrapped in flames. So rapid was the progress of the fire, aided as it was by the prevailing high wind, that all efforts to save the stock, or all attempts of the engines to save that portion of the establishment were of no avail. However, by heroic exertion, the flames were prevented from spreading to other portions of the works and eventually checked. The burned portion covers an area of nearly two acres and a half, comprising the most valuable part of the manufactory. The loss to the owners will probably amount to $150,000. Upon this they have an insurance of $35,000. The fire is doubtless the work of an incendiary.

The owners have been engaged most of the season in putting in new and extensive improvements, and have but recently commenced work again. For some days they have been engaged in laying down water pipes to reach to every part of their works, and had the fire occurred forty-eight hours later, it could have been easily extinguished. Over two hundred people are by this calamity thrown out of employment. It will probably be eight months or a year before they will be able to resume work.

From many of the spectators present we heard expressions of satisfaction at the destruction of the establishment. We cannot but think such persons very inconsiderate. Bad as the factory has been, as much of a nuisance as it has been esteemed, it has proved itself a benefit rather than an injury. It has consumed the offal and the offensive matter which but for it would have long continued to offend the olfactories and imparted to Bridgeport breezes even a more disagreeable odor. Huge condensers had just been got into operation, which, while they would have consumed the offensive matter, would have deodorized it of all its repulsive properties.

When the vast accumulation of the numerous slaughter-houses in that locality shall have poisoned the atmosphere and loaded it with disease and death, we believe the people will learn to look upon the glue factory as a benefit rather than a curse.

### Obsequies of Gen. Ransom.

At an informal meeting of the Joint Committees on the funeral obsequies of Gen. Ransom, held at the Tremont yesterday, it was decided that the funeral service should take place at Bryan Hall on Sunday next. The place of burial has not yet been selected, as the relatives of the deceased have not yet arrived in the city.

In addition to the appointments reported yesterday, Chief Marshal Hough has appointed Alderman C. C. P. Holden Marshal of the civic division, with Messrs. John Tyrell and C. G. Wicker as aids.

He also appointed as his own aids, Col. Robert Forsyth, Charles Randolph, Esq., and Wm Tuttle [illegible]

Marshal U. P. Harris reported the names of M. W. Powell and John Schanck as his aides, and stated that the Fire Department would attend the funeral in a body.

The remains arrived at the Michigan Central Depot about eleven o'clock and were received by the committees and a delegation of the Knight Templars.

Capt. Bjerg with a military guard of honor formed in front of the hearse, and all that was mortal of Gen. Ransom was taken to the Soldiers' Rest, where it now lies.

The coffin was covered with a flag that has a history of its own. It was the regular garrison flag of Fort Brown, Brownsville, Texas, during the Mexican war. When Twiggs surrendered that Fort to the rebels, an employee of the Government secured the flag and concealed it in a bed-quilt. It was subsequently presented by him to the 13th Maine infantry. From their possession it passed into General Ransom's hands, over whose headquarters in the field it has constantly been displayed.

All the committees are requested to meet at the Tremont House at ten o'clock this morning.

POLICE ITEMS.—We give the following news under this head, though some of the items rather call for the attention of the Police than otherwise; not having as yet come under their notice.

Burglars are rife. The residence of Hon. Joseph Knox, east Union Park, was robbed of two or three gold watches on Wednesday night. [illegible]

[illegible]

### HON. SALMON P. CHASE AND GENERAL JOHN F. FARNSWORTH

#### At Metropolitan Hall This Evening.

Hon. Salmon P Chase, the late Secretary of the Treasury, will honor Chicago with his presence today. Mr. Chase will arrive in town about noon, and receive his friends and acquaintances at the Tremont House at 3 o'clock p. m. As he has to leave for St. Louis at 9 o'clock, he will be compelled to speak at an hour a little earlier than usual, so as to make his railroad connections. We would advise all our citizens who are desirous of hearing the distinguished Citizen, to be at the Metropolitan Hall at seven o'clock sharp, and if possible a little earlier.

General J. F. Farnsworth will follow Governor Chase, giving a review of McClellan's military exploits while in command of the Army of the Potomac. General F. was with the army during the whole of McClellan's campaigns, and will therefore speak from personal knowledge.

#### Union Meetings.

A meeting will be held this evening in the second Ward at No. 22 South Wells street. On Saturday evening meetings will be held at the South east corner of Van Buren and Market streets, and at No. 240 State street.

A meeting of Union men of the Sixth Ward will be held this evening at Neumeyer's Hall. Come one, come all!

The Union men of the Eighth Ward will meet at the Saloon of Louis Schor, on the corner of Blue Island Avenue and Taylor street. On Saturday evening, they will meet at William Keyser's, corner of Sampson and Throop streets. On Monday evening there will be two meetings; one at Simon Heldenhelder's on the corner of Sampson street and Blue Island Avenue, and the other on May street near Polk.

The Union loving citizens of the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards are requested to meet on Saturday evening, 5th inst., at No. 118 Milwaukee Avenue, in Aurora Hall. Good speakers will be in attendance. Let us have a big turn out.

Northwestern campaign documents can be obtained gratis at the State Central Committee Rooms, 34 Metropolitan Block.

The Pioneer Wide Awake Club will meet for duty in procession on Saturday evening. Every member must be on hand.

BENEFIT OF MISS MARY PROVOST.—This popular artiste, who for the past two weeks has drawn crowded houses at McVicker's Theater, takes her farewell benefit to-night.

While announcing this as a matter of theatrical news, we cannot refrain from adding a word in special praise of her performances. Few artistes have won a more enviable reputation, or met with more deserved success, than Miss Provost. We regret that she is so soon to leave us, and trust that her benefit may be a substantial tribute to her genius, and a measure of the esteem in which she is held by the Chicago public.

BEWARE OF FRAUDS.—Despairing of success by legitimate means our opponents are resorting to all kinds of fraud and subterfuge to save themselves from political annihilation. Among the despicable means resorted to by them to deceive honest voters, is the preparation and intended circulation of fraudulent tickets, being a counterfeit of the regular Union ticket, with the exception of one or more names, which are left off and the names of the Copperhead candidates substituted. In this way they hope to cheat a few runaway voters and gain a few disunion voters. We hear that John Forsythe, the Copperhead candidate for Representative from the 60th District, has a large number of these fraudulent tickets prepared with his own name upon them in place of A. H. Dalton, the Union nominee. This is only one of the many instances of fraud that are in contemplation. Our enemies are desperate and will scruple at no means to avoid defeat. Let every Union voter be on guard and watch the machinations of these men, and see that none of these tickets are voted by any honest Union man.

"LAKE" PARK NO. 3.—We have previously called attention to the fact that the astute Alderman Woodman was the means at a recent special meeting of the Common Council, of inflicting upon the citizens the necessity of distinguishing their parks by numbers as well as by names. We already had a lake park in the South Division and the second one was unneeded. It was also noticed by many that a serious omission was made in the lack of an appropriation to enclose a park. The action of the Council was very much like that of some mentioned in Scripture, who said, "Be ye fed, and be ye clothed," but gave not a mouthful or a rag to do it with. Another blunder occurs to us. The first section reads thus:

"That hereafter nobody shall be buried in the Chicago Cemetery, except in the lots which have been sold by the city."

This abolishes the Potter's Field entirely, without providing another. The city has now no place wherein to bury the poor or the stranger who die within her borders. It is a most effective method of staying the mortality among the colored people, who, we are informed, are not allowed to bury in Graceland or Rosehill. We admit that it is desirable to stay interments within the city limits but some other place should be in that case provided for the interment of those who have no other spot permitted as a last resting place.

REAL ESTATE.—The following sales of real estate in this city have been made by A. J. Averell, Metropolitan Block, during the last month:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fifty feet on Wabash ave., north of Fourteenth st | $6,350 |
| House and lot, 25 ft. on Wabash ave., north of Old st | 5,125 |
| House, marble front, on Park place, 25 ft | 14,000 |
| House and lot, 50 ft. cor. Twelfth and Wabash ave | 38,000 |
| House and lot on Wabash ave., 30 ft., south of Old st | 8,500 |
| Two lots on Hoyne st., north of Adams | 800 |
| Lot on Wabash ave., south of Fourteenth, 25 ft | 2,750 |
| House and lot on Michigan ave., 35 ft | 18,000 |
| House and lot on Michigan ave., 35 ft | 18,000 |
| Two lots on Warren st., cor. Paulina, 85 ft | 3,300 |
| House and lot on Michigan ave., 60 ft | 27,000 |
| Total | $170,585 |

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC EXCURSION TO BLUE ISLAND.—Yesterday morning fifteen or sixteen—probably the latter number—of the "invincibles" took the early train and started for Blue Island, where they intended to have a glorious time, if any restaurant keeper would furnish a dinner without pay in advance. On arriving at the Station, the distinguished delegates were met by a crowd, who proposed three cheers for Old Abe. The invincibles curbed their wrath, and with solemn pace and slow, proceeded to a hall, where were gathered 184 individuals, including the band, 21 little boys at two girls. After the ordinary treason spouting, which was indulged in ad lib, the distinguished foreigners (to Blue Island Loyalty) took their departure for Chicago, sadder but not wiser men. The rumor that crape will be placed on the door of the Invincible Club rooms to-day cannot be traced to any satisfactory source.

A YOUTHFUL PICKPOCKET.—On monday last a lady was standing in front of the jewelry store on the corner of Clark and Madison streets, watching the peculiar piece of mechanism hanging in the window, when she felt a hand thrust into her pocket, and detected a young scamp not more than twelve years of age, whose name we could not learn, in the act of abstracting her purse. She caught him by the arm, and with the aid of the bystanders held him until the arrival of the police, when he was marched to the police station.

THE WASHINGTONIAN FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—The Fair and Festival, held last evening for the benefit of the Washingtonian Home, was in every way a perfect success. The upper Hall was crowded with visitors who patronized the various stands liberally, and the lower Hall was visited by a large number of hungry souls.

A variety of interesting local matters are crowded out by the lengthy reports of the Grand Union demonstrations yesterday. They will appear in our next issue.

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.—Companies E, F, G, H, I and K, of the 134th Illinois regiment, will be paid off this morning, commencing at 8 o'clock.

### Pork Packing at St. Louis.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 3d.]

Notwithstanding the small number of hogs arriving, some of our packers have already commenced killing. We hear of no arrivals except those at the cattle yards. Of these lots the packers are buying all they can get that are fit for packing at full prices. The prices paid, to-day, ranged at 9¾ to 10¼c, and a small lot brought 10½c gross.

Two of our city packers were looking, to-day, for some lots of hogs previously bought by them. We did not learn whether or not the hogs arrived.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

Lost.—Rev. E. B. Tuttle, Post Chaplain, Camp Douglas, lost a lady's leather satchel yesterday morning, somewhere on Michigan avenue. It contained certain manuscript books, memoranda, and articles belonging to a sick soldier. The finder is requested to send it to Mr. Tuttle at the Camp.

See advertisement in column of wants of a party desiring to purchase a Drug Store in some flourishing Western town.

GO TO THE BEST.—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address (enclosing stamps) for circulars, BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary, and Sexual Systems. New and reliable treatment,—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillon Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Troublesome coughs and colds, if neglected, often terminate fatally. A few doses of Dwyer's Pectoral Syrup will speedily and effectually cure the most obstinate case. Sold in bottles, at 65 cents and $1.25 per bottle, at 93 and 91 Lake street.

### THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES

#### SPECIAL NOTICE.

As the cold and stormy season is approaching all who are suffering from Catarrh, Asthma, Throat Diseases, Bronchitis or Consumption should make immediate application at the Chicago Throat and Lung Institute, McCormick's building corner Randolph and Dearborn sts. The treatment employed by Dr. I. Winslow Ayer succeed in almost all cases even after other forms of medication have been tried in vain, as very many of our best citizens will attest. Throat diseases and catarrh terminate in consumption, and it is wise to eradicate such diseases before the health is broken down and a cure becomes impossible. Consultation free.

Persons who cannot conveniently call may write (enclosing ten postage stamps), and a little book upon this class of diseases, and also a question list, will be sent free of charge.

### DIED.

In this city, Nov. 1st, H. W. CHAMBERLAIN, aged [illegible]

[illegible]

In this city, Wednesday morning, October [illegible] MRS. GEORGE BOWEN, mother of Mrs. F. W. Fell, of this city.

At [illegible], Ohio, on the [illegible], JAMES C. [illegible] [illegible]

At Vicksburg, Miss., Oct. 24, [illegible] AMES F. ALLAN, private of Co. [illegible]

[illegible]

### Lost.

LOST—Near the corner of State [illegible]

LOST—A small trunk, common [illegible]

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### Movements of General Butler.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Nov. 3.—Major General Butler arrived here this morning, accompanied by members of his staff.

### More Vote Frauds.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Nov. 3.—First Captain Pennock, commanding the Mississippi squadron, reports that few frauds have been perpetrated in ballots, on sailors, by election agents.

### The National Banks.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The official statement shows that on the first Monday in October the resources of the National Banking Association were over $297,000,000, including about $98,350,000 in loans and discounts, and nearly $45,000,000 in specie and other lawful money. Their profits are stated at $800,000.

### An Editor Deadheading.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 2.—The Alexandria Gazette has been suspended, owing to Mr. Snowden, the proprietor, being among those Southern sympathizers detailed as safety guards on the Orange and Alexandria railroad against guerilla attacks.

### A Heavy Defaulter.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Nov. 3.—Mr. Chas. Winslow, for the last fourteen years paying teller of the Mercantile Bank, of this city, disappeared last Saturday. On examining his cash account he was found to be a defaulter to the amount of $207,000 in currency and $34,000 in gold. A reward of $5,000 for his arrest and $15,000 for the recovery of the money is offered.

### Markets by Telegraph.

#### NEW YORK MARKET REVIEW.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Thursday, Nov. 3.

The Stock Market shows no improvement on the decline of yesterday. At the First Board the speculative feeling was dull, under the pressure to realize upon the late purchases. There was a decline throughout the railroad list. Miscellaneous Government were rather stronger. Many of the best Western shares are less depressed than anticipated. The operators have sold out and are willing prices should decline, in order to again buy and hold for a rise. The gold market has been excited and irregular. At the opening the price was weak at 230, subsequently declined to 228¾. That quotation brought out the Bull party in force, and the price before noon had reached 233¼, at which it closed. The opinion on the market is that the present high price of gold, being kept so almost entirely by speculation, can not be much longer maintained. A heavy decline is anticipated. The Loan Market is moderately active at 7 per cent. Foreign Exchange considerably unsettled.

#### Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Thursday, Nov. 3.

FLOUR—A shade easier. Sales, 370 brls country spring extras at $8.75.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 34,000 bu. Market irregular and 3@4c lower. Sales early at $1.60, but receded to $1.55. Sales, about 50,000 bu at from $1.55 to $1.60. Oats lower—sales of 10,000 bu No. 1 to arrive at 65c; 1,300 bu, delivered, 66c, Barley active at $1.75.

PROVISIONS—Weaker. Sales, 260 brls prime mess pork at $33.00. Butter firmer. Sales, 3 pkgs at 35c.

LIVE HOGS—Receipts, 97 head at 10@10c higher. Sales 45 head averaging 216 and 155 lbs at $11.00.

#### New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Thursday evening, Nov. 3.

MONEY—Active and steady at 7 @ cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Quiet at 109¼ @ 109½.

GOLD—Irregular and unsettled, opening at 230, declining to 228¾, advancing to 233 and closing at 232.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Quiet and without decided change.

STOCKS—Steady. [illegible]

#### The New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Nov. 3.

Gold has been excited and irregular, opening weak at 230, declining to 228¾, but subsequently was forced up by the Bulls to 233. Another decline followed, and the last quotation was 231¾. The prevailing opinion is that the present high price kept up by speculators can not be long maintained.

LATER.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Nov. 3.—Gold to-night at Gallagher's is 233.

#### Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Thursday, Nov. 3, 1864.

UP—Cream City, Mechanic, Express, Nabob, Bahama.

DOWN—Courtwright, Alms, Erest.

WIND—Northeast.

#### New York Market.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Nov. 3.

COTTON—Heavy, 1c lower; $1.27.

FLOUR—State and Western opened dull and declined, and closed steady at about yesterday's prices. [illegible]

[illegible]

#### Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Nov. 3.

FLOUR—In good demand but light supply, at $10.25 [illegible]

[illegible]

CANAL FREIGHTS—1c higher—flour 80@86c per bbl, wheat 24c per bu, corn 23c to New York.

#### Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday evening, Nov. 3.

GOLD—Opened at 230, checking an upward tendency in the Market.

FLOUR—Declined. Sales at $11.25@11.50.

GRAIN—Wheat, red at $2.60. Corn, yellow at $1.70.

MESS PORK—Sales at $ [illegible]

PETROLEUM—Crude, 45c; refined free, 82@85c.

WHISKY—$1.77@1.78.

#### Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS.

| | Depart. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Paul Express | *10:00 a.m. | *5:15 a.m. |
| Madison Express | *4:15 p.m. | *1:30 p.m. |
| Woodstock Accommodation | 5:00 p.m. | 9:15 a.m. |
| Night Express | 11:30 p.m. | 6:15 p.m. |

GALENA DIVISION C. & N. W. RAILWAY—DEPOT NORTH WELLS STREET.

| | Depart. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Fulton Passenger | 9:45 a.m. | 3:50 a.m. |
| Fulton Passenger | 9:15 p.m. | 4:00 p.m. |
| Freeport Passenger | 9:15 a.m. | 2:25 p.m. |
| Freeport Passenger | 10:00 p.m. | 3:10 a.m. |
| Rockford Passenger | 4:00 p.m. | 11:10 a.m. |
| Geneva Passenger | 5:30 p.m. | 8:50 a.m. |

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

| | Depart. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Detroit Express | *6:00 a.m. | *10:00 p.m. |
| Detroit Express | *5:30 p.m. | 12:30 p.m. |
| Detroit Express | *10:00 p.m. | 9:30 a.m. |

(Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville.)

| | Depart. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Morning Express | *6:00 a.m. | *11:00 p.m. |
| Night Express | *6:15 p.m. | 12:35 p.m. |

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.

| | Depart. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express | *6:00 a.m. | *11:00 p.m. |
| Evening Express | 6:30 p.m. | *10:00 a.m. |
| Night Express | *10:00 p.m. | 12:30 p.m. |

DETROIT TRAINS.

| | Depart. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Express, via Adrian | *6:00 a.m. | *12:30 p.m. |
| Night Express, via Adrian | *10:30 p.m. | *11:00 p.m. |

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

| | Depart. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail and Accommodation | *5:00 a.m. | *9:10 p.m. |
| Day Express | *6:30 a.m. | *11:00 p.m. |
| Evening Express, daily | *5:30 p.m. | *11:00 p.m. |
| Night Express | *10:10 p.m. | *11:00 a.m. |
| Cin. & Louisville Express | *10:10 p.m. | *11:00 p.m. |

(Connecting With Pennsylvania Central R. R.)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Pittsburg | 2:00 a.m. | 4:35 p.m. | 8:45 p.m. | |
| Harrisburg | 1:20 p.m. | 2:45 a.m. | 6:45 a.m. | |
| Arrive Philadel | 5:00 p.m. | 5:30 a.m. | 10:10 a.m. | |
| N. York. via Allentown | | | 3:35 p.m. | |
| N. York via Philadel. | 10:25 p.m. | 12:10 p.m. | 3:55 p.m. | |
| Baltimore | 5:40 p.m. | 7:00 a.m. | 11:20 p.m. | |
| Wash'ton | 9:30 p.m. | 10:30 a.m. | 3:10 p.m. | |

CINCINNATI AIR LINE.

| | Depart. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express | 6:00 a.m. | 10:30 p.m. |
| Night Express | 10:00 p.m. | 11:00 p.m. |

(For Indianapolis and Louisville.)

| | Depart. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express | 6:00 a.m. | 10:30 p.m. |
| Night Express | 10:00 p.m. | 11:00 p.m. |

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

| | Depart. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Passenger | *9:00 a.m. | *10:00 p.m. |
| Night Passenger | *10:00 p.m. | *6:30 a.m. |
| Kankakee Acco'n | 4:00 p.m. | 9:50 a.m. |
| Hyde Park Train | 6:00 a.m. | *8:00 a.m. |
| " " | 12:10 p.m. | *1:45 p.m. |
| " " | *5:35 p.m. | *6:55 p.m. |

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.

| | Depart. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express and Mail | 8:30 a.m. | 4:35 p.m. |
| Night Express | 11:30 p.m. | 6:00 a.m. |
| Galesburg and Quincy Ac. | 4:00 p.m. | 9:15 a.m. |

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

| | Depart. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Express Mail | 9:00 a.m. | 9:30 p.m. |
| Night Express | 9:30 p.m. | 6:30 a.m. |
| Joliet Accommodation | 5:00 p.m. | 9:10 a.m. |

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.

| | Depart. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express and Mail | 9:30 a.m. | 4:30 p.m. |
| Night Express | 11:30 p.m. | 5:00 a.m. |
| Joliet Accommodation | 4:45 p.m. | 9:50 a.m. |
| Through Trains | 5:00 p.m. | 5:00 a.m. |

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.

| | Depart. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Paul Express | 9:30 a.m. | 6:15 p.m. |
| Night Express | 11:30 p.m. | 5:00 a.m. |
| Waukegan Accommodat'n | 5:00 p.m. | 8:30 a.m. |
| Evanston Special | 6:00 p.m. | 7:45 a.m. |

*Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.


### Red Jacket Bitters.

These Bitters are composed of pure Bourbon Whisky, from a combination of over twenty different kinds of roots, barks and herbs, [illegible]

They strengthen and invigorate the system.

They are unequaled for general debility.

They are a sure cure for dyspepsia.

They give a good and healthy appetite.

They assist digestion.

They are the best stimulant in existence.

They are a preventive of Fever and Ague.

They relieve constipation.

They relieve nervous headache.

They are perfectly pure and palatable.

[illegible]

BENNETT PIETERS & CO.,

### Amusements.

MARTINE'S CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY. [illegible] J. EDWIN MARTINE, Princ'l.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. McVicker & Myers, Managers. [illegible] Benefit and last appearance of MISS MARY PROVOST. Friday and Saturday, Nov. 4th and 5th, the thrilling historical drama of THE FEMALE GAMBLER. Marie de Fontange ........ Miss Mary Provost. [illegible] Monday, Nov. 7th, first appearance of MISS LAURA KEENE, [illegible] THE SEA OF ICE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Washington street, bet. Clark and Dearborn. ARLINGTON, KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS will have the honor to commence their Regular Winter Season, Monday Evening, Oct. 31st, 1864. [illegible] Box Office open from 10 to 1 and from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. EDWIN KELLY, Manager. R. S. DINGESS, Agent.

VARIETY THEATRE. Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn street. C. M. CHADWICK .... Proprietor and Manager. T. L. FITCH .... Acting and Stage Manager. New Stars! New Attractions!! MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 31, Re-appearance of the old favorite MISS CLARA BUTLER. Immense success of JOHNNY ALLEN. [illegible] SCALE OF PRICES. [illegible]

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM. COL. J. H. WOOD AND E. F. WHITMAN, Proprietors and Managers. Mr. A. D. BRADLEY .... Director of Amusements. MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 31st, And every evening during the week, and on Saturday Afternoon, will be presented the GREAT IRISH DRAMA, by Boucicault, entitled THE COLLEEN BAWN, Or, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN. Hardress Cregan .... Mr. Frank Aiken. Myles na Coppaleen .... John Dillon. Corrigan .... Mr. Bradley. Danny Mann .... Mr. Lewis. Ann Chute .... Mrs. L. R. Ferris. Eily O'Connor .... Jennie Hight. Sheelah .... Mrs. Stoddart. [illegible] PRICES OF ADMISSION: To Museum and gallery of Lecture Room .... 25 cts. To Dress Circle or Parquette .... 50 cts. [illegible] Children under 12 years of age to Museum ... [illegible] Children in Arms, not admitted.

### Auction Sales.

WILLIAM A. BUTTERS & CO. AUCTIONEERS, Salesrooms in Portland Block. NOS. 103, 105 AND 107 DEARBORN-ST.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, WOOLEN GOODS, Undershirts, Drawers, Socks, Yarn, Yankee Notions, Boots and Shoes, Buck Gloves, Gauntlets, Mits, &c., &c. AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 9th and 10th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

TWO BILLIARD TABLES AND MELODEON, AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, Nov. 5th, at 11 o'clock, At Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland block, 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn street, Two Billiard Tables, all complete. One Melodeon, beautiful. Piano, in Rosewood Case, nearly new and perfect. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE. HOUSEHOLD GOODS, &c., will be sold [illegible] on SATURDAY, Nov. 5th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block, 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn street. CAMP COTS—50 Camp Cots. SILVER PLATED WARE—Spoons, Tea and Table Forks, &c. EXPRESS WAGON—A light Express Wagon, new. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 42, 46 and 48 Dearborn st. TRADE SALE OF 25 CRATES OF CROCKERY, AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, Nov. 10th, at 9½ o'clock, [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn st. Rich Furniture, Fine Damask Curtains, Singer Sewing Machine, &c., AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, Nov. 4, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms a splendid assortment of Furniture and Household Goods, [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

BILLIARD TABLE AT AUCTION. On Saturday Morning, Nov. 5th, At 11 o'clock, we will sell at No. 21 West Randolph street, one fine Billiard Table, in perfect order, with Marble Bed, Cues, Balls, &c., complete. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

### Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—Dwelling and Lots in West Chicago, worth nine thousand dollars, or will exchange for a good Farm, if conveniently located and well improved. Address P. O. Box 4448, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a corner Lot and the one adjoining, within one and a half blocks of horse car. Apply to THOS GEORGE, Agent 34 South Clinton street.

FOR SALE—House and Lot on West Monroe st., $3,300. House and Lot on West Lake st., $3,500. [illegible] WALKER & KEENCOTT, 39 Washington st.

FOR SALE—A two-story frame House of eight rooms, and Lot 25x125 feet, with Barn, on Aberdeen st., near Jackson. [illegible] SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A good two story house and lot, well located, 278 West Madison street, in good order, [illegible] Address "G & O," Box 1839, Chicago.

FOR SALE—One hundred feet on Michigan avenue, near Twenty second street [illegible] E. B. HAMILTON, 101 Randolph street.

FOR SALE—A Brick Dwelling House, with out-houses, garden, shrubbery, &c. [illegible]

### Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—A Farm of 320 acres, all fenced and cross fenced, [illegible] Apply to D. H. FRANSON [illegible] street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Farms, 98 acres, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or Exchange, forty acres with good improvements, adjoining a nice village, [illegible] Bryan Hall.

FOR SALE—Timber Land 280 acres in the southeast of Fayette County, [illegible] Bryan Hall.

### Found.

FOUND.—A Fur Victorine, last evening. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Apply at this office.

FOUND.—On Oct. 31st a Pony which the owner can have by proving property, paying charges and calling at 112 Michigan avenue. C. SCHULZ.

### Strayed.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From F. Ryerson, corner of Twenty Second street and Archer Road, a Red Cow with left horn broken off; [illegible]

### Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED—Substitutes! Substitutes! Substitutes!—Do you want a substitute? If so you can have one at the office of WM. H. MURPHY & CO., corner Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement.

WANTED—Volunteers! Volunteers! Volunteers!—Do you want one? If so you can get them of WM. H. MURPHY & CO., for we can furnish you more than any other office in Chicago, and for less money.

WANTED—Representative Recruits on hand. [illegible] WM. H. MURPHY & CO., basement, corner Randolph and Lasalle streets, or address Lock Box 3063.

WANTED—Substitutes and Volunteers for the U. S. army and navy, for one, two and three years. [illegible] WM. MURPHY & CO., corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement.

Substitutes and Volunteers furnished at the old and reliable office of WM. H. MURPHY & CO., on the most reasonable terms. Good men always on hand. Call in person or address Lock Box 3063, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To inform the public in general and all whom it may concern, that we are prepared to furnish substitutes and Volunteers for the U. S. army. [illegible] Lock Box 3063.

### Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents to canvass the city for a very useful article that will sell rapidly. Address room 40 Prescott House, corner of Clark and Van Buren streets.

WANTED—Agents for several highly popular and rapidly selling works, [illegible] C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, 113 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents. Agents in every county, at $70 a month, expenses paid, to introduce a new and useful article. [illegible] JOHN F. LORD, Biddeford, Me.

WANTED—Agents, $50 to $150 per month. Agents wanted, male and female, to sell the celebrated IMPROVED NEW ENGLAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. [illegible] T. T. BUSH & CO., 81 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents wanted either on a salary or commission, to sell the Genuine Improved New England Family Sewing Machines. [illegible] Address DANE & CO., Post Office Box 53, Chicago, Illinois, or call at Room No. 8, Post Office Block, corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets.

WANTED—Agents to sell my new engraving entitled "Home on Furlough." [illegible] SAMUEL FIKE, Box 3236, Chicago, Ill. Office 15 Portland Block.

WANTED—Agents to sell our fine Photograph Albums. [illegible] C. M. DUPE & CO., 150 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—200 Agents wanted from all parts of the West to sell Butterick's Patterns for Cutting Ladies' Dresses [illegible] STACY & WILDER, Room 13, [illegible] Chicago. P. O. Box 5598.

WANTED—Agents for the latest and best Subscription Books, and Portraits of all the Generals, [illegible] S. M. KENNEDY, Publishing Office, 131 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Employment. $10 to $20 a day. Agents wanted, male and female, to sell [illegible] Public Square, Cleveland, O. [illegible]

WATNED—Agents. $100 per month and expenses. An agent wanted in every county in the Northwest [illegible]

WANTED—Agents to sell Campaign Medals, Lincoln Charts and Maps. [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents to sell my fifty most valuable new receipts [illegible]

### For Sale.

FOR SALE—A Saloon with stock, fixtures and lease, very best location in the city, in Sherman House Block, South Clark street. [illegible] Apply in store, 167 South Water street.

FOR SALE—House, Express Wagon and Harness, very cheap for cash. Inquire at 63 Clark street, Room 3.

FOR SALE—The Stock and Fixtures of a Retail Grocery on West Randolph st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Twenty Dollar Scholarship Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Saloon with Fixtures complete, in an excellent business location, [illegible] 264 South Clark street. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap, Engine Lathes. [illegible] F. W. GATES, President.

FOR SALE—Saloons on Clark street, [illegible] 16 Post Office Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe streets.

FOR SALE—Hotels, Boarding Houses, Lager Beer Saloons and Liquor Stores, constantly on hand at 49 Franklin street, Room 11. G. HANSON, Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE—Pork House, with a capacity of 300 hogs and 75 cattle per day, situated on the south branch of the Chicago River. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A large Low Press [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap a Steam Dye Works, established six years, [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—One new 30 inch swing, 12 feet bed, Screw Cutting Engine Lathe, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Mill Fixtures. Two run 4½ foot stones, in good order, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A splendid Newfoundland Dog, eleven months old, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A new Theatre, all [illegible]

### To Rent.

TO RENT—Furnished Lodging Rooms at 68 Adams street.

TO RENT—House, 165 South Green street. Furniture (Rosewood) and House [illegible]

TO RENT—An elegant suit of rooms, with bath room attached, [illegible]

TO RENT—And Furniture for sale, a Cottage House with six rooms, 104 [illegible]

TO RENT—Wanted to rent, on the North Side a small cottage containing 4 or 5 rooms. [illegible] Tribune office.

TO RENT—Rooms, in suits or single, furnished or unfurnished, at 400 West Lake street. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—A pleasant unfurnished Room [illegible]

TO RENT—The 4th story of No. [illegible]

TO RENT—A very desirable and centrally located suit of offices, [illegible]

### Wanted—Substitutes.

### Wants.

WANTED—A Drug Store. A man having a Drug Store, doing a [illegible] "DRUGGIST," [illegible]

WANTED—By a gentleman, Room, partly furnished, [illegible] Address Post Office Box 1290.

WANTED—Board for two ladies [illegible]

WANTED—A situation by a respectable girl [illegible]

WANTED—A furnished house in the South Side, [illegible]

WANTED—A situation for a good Book-keeper; also, a situation for [illegible]

WANTED—Clerks, Book-keepers, salesmen, porters, bar-tenders, [illegible]

WANTED—Drafted men who require good Substitutes [illegible] 84 Dearborn street [illegible]

WANTED—Volunteers and Substitutes, to whom the highest bounty will be paid, [illegible]

WANTED—Book-keepers, clerks, salesmen, porters, waiters, [illegible]

WANTED—Three respectable men to act as agents [illegible] 93 Lake street, up stairs.

WANTED—Men to work [illegible]

WANTED—A situation as [illegible] by a young lady. [illegible]

WANTED—Any person giving lessons on the Banjo [illegible] "CHARLES," P. O. Box 30[illegible]

WANTED—An energetic man with a capital of $4,500 as a partner [illegible] J. HENRY, Chicago P. O.

WANTED—An experienced [illegible] thoroughly competent woman [illegible]

WANTED—Purchasers for a general assortment of [illegible] Stoves, etc., [illegible] Washington st. any time.

WANTED—The management of a Boarding House, by a [illegible]

WANTED—Two Stick [illegible] makers. [illegible] SCANLAN & [illegible] 138 South [illegible]

WANTED—A first-class [illegible] Baker and Ornamenter. [illegible] Bakery, 49 West Madison st.

WANTED—A situation [illegible]

WANTED—Desk room [illegible] office, between Lake and Washington [illegible] Address Box 4066, Chicago.

WANTED—By an American [illegible] a home where she can [illegible]

WANTED—A second-hand [illegible] with double flues, [illegible] HOFFMANN & [illegible] 349 Milwaukee avenue, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—For one or two [illegible]

WANTED—A fresh, healthy nurse. Apply, immediately, at 90 [illegible] North Division.

WANTED—A young man who [illegible]

WANTED—Any young lady wishing to open a correspondence with [illegible]

WANTED—Six cityca [illegible] a Life Insurance Company; [illegible]

WANTED—A strong, competent American or German woman [illegible] 348 Lake st.

WANTED—Hay. Loose [illegible] Timothy Hay, at Patten's compress, [illegible] CHAS. W. PATTEN, P. O. Box 3683 Chicago.

WANTED—To Rent, with board, a very pleasant suit of [illegible]

WANTED—A few good [illegible]

WANTED—In a pleasant location (West Division) [illegible] P. O. Box 1367, Chicago.

WANTED—1000 Agents everywhere to sell my splendid [illegible] Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4733.

WANTED—A situation by a competent [illegible]

WANTED—One thousand [illegible] room 14, No. 147 South Clark street, [illegible]

WANTED—Rooms. A [illegible] man employed in the Post Office [illegible]

WANTED—To rent on 15th [illegible] a Cottage House of four [illegible]

WANTED—By a gentleman, a Lawyer by profession, [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—A partner with capital of $1,000 [illegible]

WANTED—For the Government [illegible]

### Boarding.

BOARDING—A pleasant [illegible] 191 State [illegible]

BOARDING—Boarders wanted at 187 South Jefferson street. [illegible]

BOARDING—A gentleman [illegible]

BOARDING—Four or five [illegible]

BOARDING—One large front [illegible]

BOARDING—A pleasant [illegible]

BOARDING—A lady wishing board in a private family [illegible] 133 Wabash avenue.

BOARDING—Wanted, by a [illegible]

BOARDING—Two gentlemen [illegible]

BOARDING—Boarders [illegible]

BOARDING—Desirable [illegible]


# CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

## DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, delivered in city (per week) .... [illegible]
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year .... [illegible]
Tri-Weekly, per year .... [illegible]
Weekly, single copy one year .... [illegible]
[illegible]

And to the latter club, one copy extra to the person ordering it.

Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

# Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1864.

## AN APPEAL TO THE UNION MEN OF CHICAGO

On Tuesday next the destiny of the American Republic is to be settled. The time for argument is past. The time for action has come! We appeal to the Union men of Chicago, by the love they cherish for their free government, by the honor they bear to their brothers in arms, by the eternal hostilities they owe to treason, by all the solemn duties which God has imposed upon them, to give that day to their country, and to bend their energies to the one effort of putting honest votes into the ballot boxes for Abraham Lincoln and the whole Union ticket.

We appeal to the merchants to close their stores and attend the polls.

We appeal to manufacturers, and all persons having others in their employ, to enable their clerks and laborers, not only to vote, but to give as much of their time to defending their country at the ballot box, as they are willing to devote to that sacred duty.

We appeal to the Board of Trade to suspend business, so far as possible, during the important hours of Tuesday, so that no one may be tempted to absent himself from the place where the mighty question is issue is to be decided.

We appeal to the Workingmen, whose first interest is that labor shall be free, that their children may be honored, each according to his merit, and not thrust down to the companionship of slaves, to aid in crushing the oligarchy who have conspired to overthrow the Republic and to reduce all Workingmen to a common ignorance and a common bondage.

We call upon the Union Leagues and the Wide Awakes to come early to the polls and be prepared to bring in voters, to distribute tickets, and to perform the duties incident to the election, for which their patriotic organizations were designed.

We appeal to all lovers of the Union to do their duty. No day has dawned upon America so fraught with immortal consequences. The courage and devotion which have borne us thus far in the great struggle will soon carry us to the haven of peace under the banner of a free and united country if we remain true to our principles. The rebellion must be put down. THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED!

BY ORDER OF THE UNION CAMPAIGN COM'TEE.

Chicago, November 4, 1864.

### THE NEWS.

The military situation is unchanged. Let nothing distract the people of the loyal States from the duty before them. Rebel guerilla forces may threaten great things in the border States; rebels may prowl along the Canadian line, muttering incendiarism and rapine; disloyal organizations may whet their small knives in secret for the throat of the nation; little adjuncts to the rebellion like My Maryland, Dick and Vallandigham, and the whole tribe of secesh journals may beat their brazen gongs and brandish their paper lanterns,—the hope of the republic is in it all, and solely for one purpose, to distract and divert the people from an office deadly to the rebellion. Go forward and do your duty at the polls on Tuesday, and the rebellion will fall dead as if smitten with Heaven's lightning. And that bolt will fall.

The rumor that Gen. Butler is to be placed where his keen-sightedness, his quick and ready action, will be confronted with Seymourism at the fountain head, will be everywhere received with satisfaction. Not to disparage the excellent services of the officer at present in command at New York, decidedly the best thing that has been sent from the War Department "to Maj. Gen. Dix," is old Ben Butler.

The Jeff. Davis organ in this city, in its recent coarse and slanderous attack on Col. F. A. Eastman, missed the mark of its malice, and the blow, instead of wounding, gives back the ring of impenetrable armor. It is just there that Col. Eastman is strongest, in the proofs of his care for the interests of working men. His connection with the plan for the Agricultural and Polytechnic Colleges, is that of an originator, and the measure throughout bears the proof of devotion to the working man and the mechanic, a fact so widely known not to be beyond the reach of the small partisan malice that now assails it.

The meeting of last evening was a noble and magnificent demonstration, and the multitude that gathered, with open ears, for loyal doctrine, were well repaid by the powerful efforts of Mr. Chase and Gen. John F. Farnsworth. It was a notable and excellent affair throughout.

Price's raid into Missouri cost the people of the districts his freebooters ravaged over three million dollars. It is consoling to know that the thief met with bad luck in getting off with his booty.

The remains of the lamented Ransom will lie in state at Bryan Hall to-morrow, and be committed to their last resting place, with imposing ceremonies.

The trial of Gov. Seymour's "friends," Col. North and his accomplices in the forgery of the soldiers' votes, was continued yesterday. Our dispatches give the arguments of counsel. North will be held and tried, but the further trial stands postponed to Nov. 10th.

A new swarm of rebel pirates is off our coast. They are of course British built, and more effective than their predecessors. There will be active work for our gunboats, and a fluttering time among our merchant marine.

Horace Heffren, whose name has been prominently associated with the military trials at Indianapolis, where he has been hitherto a leading Democrat, yesterday turned States evidence, and brought out a most startling expose of the framework, the plans, and the scope of the treasonable Order, whose conspiracy had for its object the outbreak of civil war in the Northwest. Let every loyal man read it. None but Democrats were admitted to this organization. None but Democrats will be punished when these guilty meet their deserts. The people have in their hands swift destruction for all such plotters on Tuesday next, when the sufferers will be "None but Democrats." Mark them, the men who, sharing in the protection and prosperity our community affords, sneak from the obligation citizenship entails. Look carefully through the list of one thousand or more residents of Chicago and vicinity who have taken out exemption papers, pick out those you know, and keep them handy for reference. Do you be in earnest that they shall not vote on Tuesday, as they are that they may escape military service. Many of them are of the patent revolving kind of voters that vote fifteen times without reloading. Keep watch of them.

### GIVE THE DAY TO IT.

The day is near at hand on whose issues hangs the fate of this Republic. On Tuesday next the people of the United States will decide at the polls whether the Union shall be saved, or whether all the sacrifices of the war thus far shall be in vain, and their purpose surrendered. It is a decision by far the gravest ever submitted to the suffrage of any people. Lost, it cannot be repaired. Gained, the doom of the enemies of our country is sealed, and speedy. Loyal reader, is it not worth your while to make your part in this result a solemn personal obligation? The following from a valued corre-